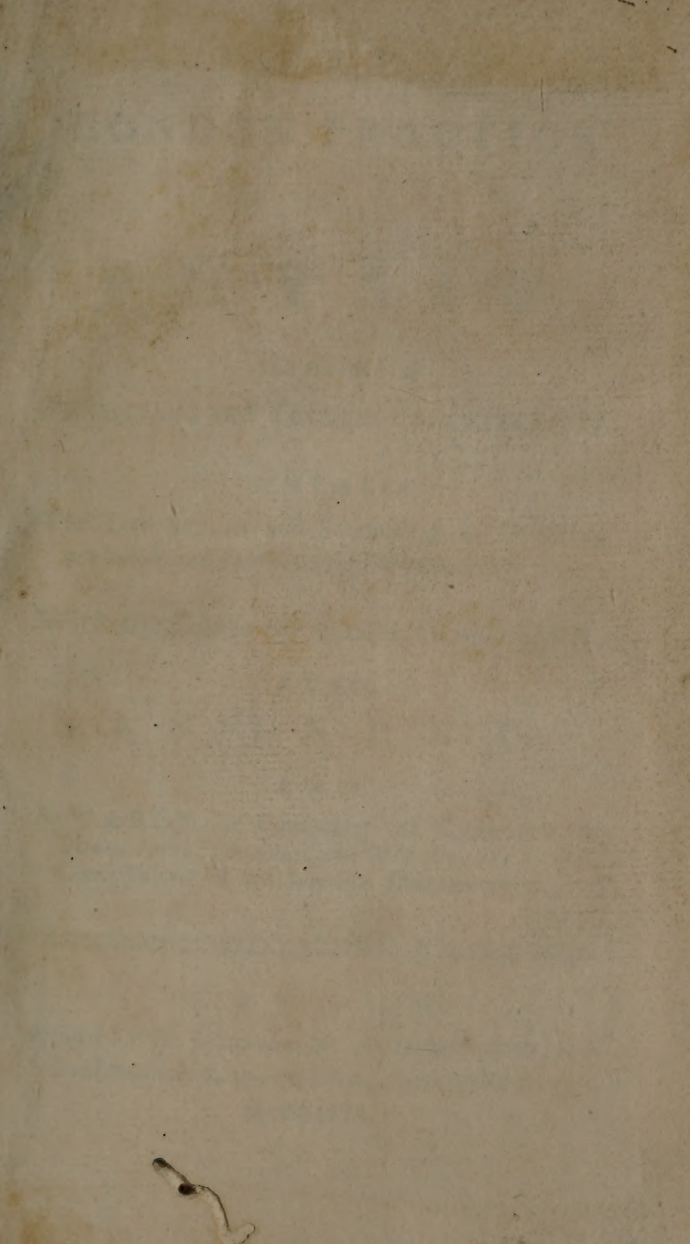




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T H E
LONDON PRACTICE
O F
P H Y S I C.

For the Use of
PHYSICIANS and Younger PRACTITIONERS.

W H E R E I N
The DEFINITION and SYMPTOMS of DISEASES
are laid down, and the present METHOD of CURE.

With the DOSES of MEDICINE now given.

A L S O,
A N I N D E X;

A N D
A T A B L E for Computing the QUANTITY of
PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MERCURIALS in the
Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY.

L O N D O N:

Printed for W. JOHNSTON, N^o. 16, Ludgate-street; and
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M D C C L X I X,

LONDON BRASSICE

P. H. & I. C.

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INTRODUCTION.

TH E following work, the result of a twenty years experience in practice, owes not its present publication to lucrative views, or to a vanity of becoming an author.—The only motive which induced the editor, was his sincere desire of making himself useful to the young practitioner.

The learned physicians of the last and present age, have been consulted on this occasion.

Health is so great a blessing, that every attempt which directs towards its preservation, must at least deserve some small share of public approbation.

The air we breathe has a great effect upon our bodies; we may exist much longer without food than without air: it is therefore of the utmost consequence, in all our investigations of diseases, to enquire very minutely into the state of the air, since we may probably have more occasion to recommend a change of it, than of our diet, which we sometimes consider as the immediate cause of our indispositions, when, in real fact, it arises from a fault in the air.

The seasons in our climate vary so much and so suddenly, that it requires our greatest attention, how to guard against them, in our care of outward cloathing, and in our proper regard to the non-naturals. North and north-east winds are esteemed bracing and healthy; yet, to the valetudinarian, south and south-west winds are much more comfortable: dry seasons are more healthy than the wet: we eat more and digest better in winter than in summer. The seasons
have

have a great effect upon our tempers and dispositions; and I have known persons of a gay, chearful, and easy turn, who, in consequence of long-continued easterly winds, have become irritable, touchy, and morose.

We should be particularly careful in the choice of our food : perhaps many complaints, so frequent in this city, arise from our inattention to this article. The luxury of the age and the fashionable mode of high and expensive eating, are not only a disgrace to our reason, but are destructive also of our fortunes and constitutions.

A variety of dishes introduces a variety of diseases. The wisest men are those who live the most simply.—Rich sauces, spicy ragouts, and *entremets* heightened with the fragrant aromatics of both the Indies, however favourable and pleasing to the taste, are the most assured de-

stroyers

stroyers of the very best constitutions.— The beauties of a *desert* may be admired by the eye; but be careful how you indulge your palate with too many confections and sweet-meats: — nothing is so hard of digestion.

Full and hearty suppers, though we may have had little or no dinner, are of dangerous tendency: they cannot well be too light and sparing.

All food taken in moderation is good. Bread well-baked, of pure flour, and one day old, is the best. The flesh of animals in the vigour of age is most proper; mutton, more especially, about six years old.

GALEN has observed, “ That pork is the most nourishing food for strong and robust men who are much used to great and violent exercises.” The Athletæ who were trained up for the Olympic

pic games, fed upon it; and whenever they altered their method of living, became less vigorous, and less fit to enter the lists. — Notwithstanding this, it is remarkable that pork fed in London is far from being wholesome diet.

Fish taken out of stagnant or standing waters, and such as are of a fat or slimy nature, are not easily digested: sea-fish, on the contrary, are light and nutritious.—They are best and readily digest when boiled; fried and roasted, they are not quite so commendable:—and if cooked as soon as may be, after they have been caught, they are still the more to be preferred, than when kept some days after.

Water, which constitutes so great a part of our food, and which is, of all others, the most natural, as well as the most wholesome beverage, should be limpid, light, and of a good flavour. Our common water here in London should
be

be strained through a filtering stone, or remain for some considerable time in earthen jars or vessels; so that it may be purged of its impurities, which will subside to the bottom.

Our sleep as well as our exercises should be moderate.—Ease and luxury are the banes of health. Many evils have arisen from an inactive life, and an indulged appetite.

HIPPOCRATES informs us, “That the passions of the mind have a very great influence on our bodies, and are of infinite consequence in the regulation of our health.” Every excess is an enemy to Nature: too great a plenitude as well as too violent evacuation is dangerous.—Habits should not be too suddenly changed: the great secret of preserving health lies in a just knowledge of proportioning our way of living to our exercise; for as our aliment nourishes, so does exercise debilitate us: we must keep .

keep up the due equilibrium. More dangerous and acute diseases happen in consequence of repletions, than from a contrary state,

The symptoms of repletion are, a heavy, and interrupted respiration; a sense of weight and fullness in the day, and restlessness at nights; uneasy frightful dreams; pain, lassitude, flatulence, attended in some habits with a diarrhoea and troublesome dysenteries. — Temperance and gentle exercise will, in general, be the best cure.

When we are too immoderate in our exercise, we shall find a disinclination to our food. This loathing will be farther attended with a pain and heat in the bowels, costiveness, rigors or shiverings, and sometimes with a syncope or fainting.—In this case we may have recourse to a chearful glass of wine; but with moderation: warm bathing, quiet and comfortable sleep, and a moist nourishing

rishing diet, will have very happy and defirable effects.

There yet remains a greater evil unattended to, and which is the more alarming as it affects the fair sex; and which, I am persuaded, is very distressing to them;—I mean, the little regard they have in keeping their legs and feet warm.—This salutary measure is too unhappily neglected by them, when, at the same time, their heads are loaded with artificial and unnatural curls and hair, to the disgrace of nature and of their own charms,—as well as to the ruin of their own health and constitutions.

We may easily account for the *puny race*, so frequently seen in the families of our nobility and rich citizens, when we observe the most abominable and pernicious custom of *tea-drinking*; nay, sometimes of what is still more dreadful, the too great indulgence in wine and spirits, card-playing, and late hours,
than

than which nothing can be more prejudicial.—Hence arise the long and dismal accidents which accompany chronic diseases. It is a pity that coffee is not substituted, since it is much wholesomer than tea, more especially when it is boiled over-night, with an equal proportion of milk. This not only renders it a palatable, but a very desirable breakfast.—Coffee strengthens the stomach ; tea, on the contrary, relaxes it.—In a political view, it deserves our consideration, since our colonies produce it in as great a perfection as we can meet with it in any part of the known world.

They who indulge themselves too much in hearty meals of high-seasoned meats, should drink a draught of cold water after it, a little acidulated.—Old men should eat little, and drink more than young men ; — too free a use of the bottle is destructive to young folks. — BACCHUS and VENUS are deities

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ties they should by no means devote themselves to:—they enervate both the body and the mind.—Sobriety, temperance, and Virtue, insure vigour to the constitution, and keep the understanding free and undisturbed.—This is what CELSUS calls the

Mens sana in corpore sano.

THE

T H E
L O N D O N P R A C T I C E
O F
P H Y S I C.

Of F E V E R S in General.

A FEVER is an effort of nature to remove some obstruction in the principal vessels, or to correct and expel some morbid humours.

The signs are, first, a shivering, which, if great, is succeeded by a proportioned heat, and a quick pulse, at times sluggish, sometimes full and strong, at others small and languid; universal heat, varying ac-
B cording

according to the degrees of inflammation; great uneasiness and anxiety; pain in the back and head; sickness; a dryness of the tongue, mouth, and fauces; and a perpetual thirst.

The CURE in general.

Dr. Mead lays it down as a rule, that all fevers require bleeding in the beginning; but instances daily occur where great mischief does arise from this practice. Bleeding may be necessary at the beginning, in young persons particularly, and the more so if the pulse be full and strong; though this requires caution, more especially here in London, where few genuine inflammatory diseases appear: the pulse will best direct us how much blood may be taken away, and when and how frequently it may be + repeated.

Small diluting liquors are to be used freely; and where there appears a putrid tendency, they may very properly be acidulated—Barley-water, baum and sage tea, whey, &c.—the food, panada, bar-

Never bleed during the first 24 hours of the attack, but after it time you may judge whether it fever will putrid or and ant

ley-gruel, light puddings; meat of all kinds should be absolutely forbidden; even light broth made of the lean part of fresh meat is to be seldom admitted.

An emetic will be very proper, especially where a nausea, or the suspicion of a foul stomach indicates it; bleeding being, however, first premised, especially in full, plethoric habits.

℞ Vin. ipecacuanh. ℥i. f. haustus vesperi sumendus.
Bibat largos decoctionis flor. chamœmel. haustus
vel aquæ hordeatæ ad ciendas vomitiones.

Vel,

℞ Tartar. emetici granum unum pulv. e chel. c.
℥ss. m. f. pulvis sumendus e cochlearibus duobus
cujusve vehiculi idonei.

This frequently vomits, procures a stool, produces a diaphoresis, and terminates the disease.—This is seldom proper after the third day of the fever; yet towards the latter end, often carries off the disease, by promoting the excretions, provided the patient has sufficient strength.

In case the nausea and sickness still continue troublesome,

℞ Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥iii.
 Sal. absinth. ℥i.
 Aq. nuc. Moschat.
 Syr. balsam āā ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
 fumendus.

To this may be added in a cough,
 Sperm. cet. in v. o. q. f. solut. ℥℔.

And if you chuse it more sudorific,

Vin. ipecacuanh. gutt. triginti.

Vel,

Pulv. contrayerv. comp. ℥i.

In case of costiveness, inject the follow-
 ing clyster,

℞ Decoct. commun. pro clysm. ℥x.
 Ol. olivar. ℥ii.
 Sal. cathartic. amar. ℥ii. m.

If a cough attends, with pleuritic symp-
 toms, bleed again, then blister, and use,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥iv.
 Ol. amygd. d. ℥vi.
 Sal. vol. c. c. ℥i.
 Syr. balsam. ℥℔. m.

To this may be occasionally added,

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx. ad l.

If a diarrhoea comes on, provided it be
 not critical,

℞ Aq.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 5

R Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥iv.

Elect. e scordio, ℥ii.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. ℥iii. m.

Sumat cochlearia duo post singulas sedes liquidas.

☞ Observe, that diarrhœas should never be too suddenly checked in fevers, more especially in the beginning of them.

If urgent, small doses of ipecacuanha of two or three grains may be very proper; or,

R Julep. e cretâ, ℥iv.

Tinctur. Stomach.

Terr. Japon. āā ℥iv. m.

If these fail, add tinctur. Thebaic. or give it from gutt. ij to gutt. xx. occasionally in aq. cinnamom. simp. thin broth, or any other suitable vehicle; or,

R Conf. card. theriac. Androm. āā gr. xv.

Pulv. contrayer. simpl. ℥β.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.

Syr. simp. q. f. bol.

Vel,

R Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥i.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Sacchar. ℥i. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

In colliquative sweats from too relax'd a state of the solids, and at the end of fevers, attended with a turbid lateritious

sediment, the following may be used with great advantage.

℞ Cort. Peruv. crasso modo pulv. ℥i.

Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. ℔i ℥. ad ℔i.

Sub finem coctionis adde cort. Winteran. contus. ℥i.

℞ Hujus decoct. ℥i℥.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. x.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

℞ Tinctur. rosar. ℥i℥.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituos. ℥ij m. f. haustus.

If a delirium should come on with watching, the pulse will then be the best guide; for if it proceed from inflammation, give a clyster, and cooling and nitrous medicines, and bleed; but if it be attended with spasms, with a *subsultus tendinum*, and with a low, depressed pulse, blister the neck and arms, and apply the following plasters to the feet, after bathing the legs and feet very well in warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes.

℞ Emplastr. cephalic. p. ij.

Vesicator. p. j. m. f. emplastra plantis pedum applicanda.

℞ Pulv.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 7

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c.

Confect. Damocrat. āā ʒi.

Castor. pulv. gran. iv.

Aq. puræ ʒiʒ.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haust. sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

Should a diaphoresis succeed upon this, and the urine deposit a turbid, well-charged sediment, and put on the appearance of an intermittent, the bark will finish the cure, in the above form.

In case of bloody urine,

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. ʒi.

Nitr. gr. v.

Bol. ver. ʒʒ. f. pulvis omni secundâ vel quartâ
horâ e cochl. iij. Tinctur. rosar. sumendus,
in quibus instillentur tinctur. Thebaic. guttæ
tres, in singulis dosibus.

A singultus may be relieved by the julepum è moscho.

Many of these fevers run to a considerable length, without any remarkable or uncommon symptoms. Our business, in this case, is to watch and assist nature in her motions and intentions; to temper the impetus of the blood; and to keep it, as much as possible, within its due bounds.

Of the NERVOUS FEVER.

THE nervous fever differs *totâ facie* from the inflammatory, and may be distinguished by a pale and despondent look, great lassitude and weariness all over the body, a sighing, amazing anxiety and dejection of spirits, loathing of food, a white tongue with a brownish or yellow list running along the middle of it, sometimes it is extremely red; dry lips, nausea, difficult breathing; a low, quick, and unequal pulse; pale, limpid urine; with a dull sense of pain and coldness in the back part of the head, and drowsiness.

A more generous diet than is allowed in inflammatory fevers, with a freer use of wine whey, takes place here.

In the beginning, a gentle vomit, or a lenient clyster, may be highly useful.

Remedies of the mild, diaphoretic, and cordial kind, seem to promise the best success.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 9

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. v. o. solut. ℥i.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i vel ejus loco,

Pulv. contrayerv. c. gran. xv.

Syr. Croc. ℥i. m. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

It is of much consequence in this fever to keep the patient in bed, and to drink freely, yet not so as to sweat too profusely; which in these fevers is not only very improper, but extremely hurtful, and might often prove of fatal consequence.

Many unhappy effects arise from taking cold here; also in child-bed cases, where they die suddenly on getting out of bed too early—Blistering too soon in these fevers is hurtful.

Warm antiseptic drinks to support nature is of the utmost consequence throughout, especially in summer; and in great weakness nothing exceeds light mutton broth or beef tea, as it is called. If pains come on like the colic, bleeding and evacuations are injurious; for in general, such pains are spasmodic, and yield to cordials and small doses of anodynes.

℞ Aq.

- ℞ Aq. puræ, ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥iij.
 Sal. absinth.
 Confect. cardiac. āā ℥i.
 Syr. balsam. ℥i. m. f. haustus sextis horis fumendus.
 Adde confect. Damocrat. ℥i loco confect. cardiac. si occasio indicaverit; horis intermediisumat sequentis mixturæ cochl. ij.
- ℞ Aq. puræ ℥iv.
 Nuc. moschat. ℥β.
 Spirit. volat. fœtid. ℥β
 Syr. balsam. ℥iij.
 Adde pro re natâ, elix. paregoric. ℥i vel ℥iβ.
 m.

If an intermission appears, with turbid urine, &c. throw in the decoction of the bark with cordials.

Blisters are highly useful in the decline of this fever, and should be kept open some time. Asses milk and country air should not be neglected; with light, nutritious, restorative diet; chocolate, jellies, sago, falop; which last should be always boiled some minutes before it be taken, as it is of a crude heavy nature without boiling: broth of lean mutton and beef, whittings, flounders, soals, &c. all come in properly.

Of

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. II

Of an INTERMITTING FEVER.

AN intermitting fever is known by a head-ach, lassitude, small, quick, and weak pulse, pain in the back, rigor, shivering, yawning, and stretching; by a nausea with an inclination to vomit, a quickness of breathing, the urine crude, thin, and diaphanous, without any sediment; these symptoms abating a little, are succeeded by profuse sweats, which terminate the fever for that time.—On the next day the patient is feeble and cold, his urine turbid, and lets fall a copious sediment of the lateritious or brick-dust kind.

It is called a Quartan, when the patient is two days free from the fever; and this is more difficult to cure than a tertian or quotidian, which is often cured by $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of good bark. Quartans frequently extend from Autumn to Spring. Sydenham observes, that a tertian will naturally and critically be determined in 336 hours, which makes 14 days; the time in which common fevers are critically determined, when regularly conducted.

Pro-

Profuse sweats must never be promoted in the course of intermitting fevers; for by such methods you weaken your patient to such a degree, as to render the distemper dangerous, and the cure difficult.

In full habits, in the spring, bleeding is often necessary; a vomit of vin. ipecacuanh. should scarce ever be omitted; after which, inject an emollient clyster to empty the bowels, or four spoonfuls of the following,

℞ Infus. fenn. ℥ij℥.
Tinctur. ejusd. ℥℥.
Syr. solutiv. ℥i.

Vel,

Pulv. Rhæi gr. xxx. nuc. mosch. ℥℥. m.

Then give the following draughts:

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥i.
Nuc. moschat. ℥i.
Succ. limon. ℥ij.
Sal. absinth. ℥i.
Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ
quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Sp. minderer. ℥vi.
Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥vi.
Sp. violat. aromat. gutt. xxx.
Syr. e mecon. ℥i.
F. haust. h. f. superbib. libram dimidiam lact.
vinosi callidi.

If

If an intermission appears regular, with an even, steady, soft pulse, and a well-charged urine, we may boldly venture to throw in the bark; but it is of great consequence to be wary in the exhibition of it, which, if not well-timed, might be productive of very dangerous obstructions.

R Decoct. cortic. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. ejusd. ℥ij.

Pulv. ejusd. ℥i. vel ℥℥.

Syr. simp. ℥i. adde si opus fuerit tinctur. Thebaic. guttas duas.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Conserv. aurant. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. electarium, cujus sumat n. m. molem secundâ quâque horâ absente paroxysmo.

Vel,

R Pulv. cortic. Peruv. ℥iij.

Cinnam. ℥℥.

Sal. ammon. purif. ℥i. f. pulv. vi. sumat i. quart. h. cum haustu. seq.

R Aq. cinnam. f. ℥vi.

E cortic. aurantior. syr. croci āā ℥ij.

Sp. lavend. c. ℥i. m. f. haustus.

Vel,

R Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥℥.

Alumin. rup. gr. iv.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.

Sacchar. alb. q. s. f. pulvis.

Vel,

Vel,

R. Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i℥
 Alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
 Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ
 fumendus. Adde tinclur. Thebaic. guttas
 duas ad præcavendam diarrhœam.

When the Peruvian bark has failed, the following method has been known to succeed in the cure of tertians.

R. Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ℥i.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus tertiâ quâque horâ de-
 glutendus absente febre.

Small doses of rhubarb and calomel have been found very serviceable in obstinate intermittents.

Vomits given at intervals have often proved an effectual cure.

Some stomachs will not bear the bark either in substance or decoction, in which case it may be agreeably taken in the following manner.

R. Cort. Peruv. optim. pulv. ℥i. infunde frigide
 per 24 horas in aq. font. ℔i. colaturæ ℥i℥.
 adde aq. cinnamom. spirituof. syr. balsam. aa
 ℥i. f. haustus pro re nata fumendus.

In gross habits, it is often necessary to mix Æthiops with the bark: if a chlorosis attends,

R. Cort.

R. Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥i.
 Limatur martis *ppt.* grana sex.
 Pulv. rad. serpent. virgin. grana octo.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ horâ
 sumendus.

Should the bark agree in no form by
 the mouth, inject the following clyster.

R Cort. Peruv. ℥ij. coque in aq. font. ℔i. ad
 ℔ß. Colaturæ turbidæ adde elect. e scor-
 dio ℥ß. m. f. enema.

The following forms have perfectly
 succeeded :

R Cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Conf. anth. ℥i.
 Sal. tartar. ℥ij.
 Conf. anthos. ℥i.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

R Vin. rub. ℔iv.
 Cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
 Flor. centaur. minor. mss.
 Lign. saffiafras ʒiß. infunde hæc omnia per 24
 horas super cineres callidas in vase optimè
 clauso, deinde cola ; sumat ℥iv. hujus infu-
 sionis mane & vesperi.

R. Pulv. flor. chamæmel.
 Myrrh c. āā ℥ß.

Sal.

Sal. ammon, crud. ℥iij.

Rub. feri ℥ij.

Cort. Peruv. optimè & recenter pulv. ℥i℥.

Syr. e cort. aurant, q. f. ut f. elect.

℞ Cort. Peruv. ℥ij. coque in aq. pur. ℔iv. ad
℔i℥ f. colatur, cui adde
Vini chalybeat. ℥iv. m.

To prevent the return of agues, the bark should be taken at the end of every two or three week, and repeated at proper intervals, *pro re nata*;

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Vin. chalyb. ℥ij.

Tinctur. aromat. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque
horâ sumendus.

Much depends on the goodness of the bark, with which such mighty things are done in medicine: in general, the taste and colour are the chief signs of its goodness; its inside should be of a yellowish, reddish, or rusty iron colour; should break close and smooth, and prove friable between the teeth; should be in taste very bitter, astringent, and in some degree aromatic.

Pyrmont water and riding on horseback will assist much in securing the habit from further attacks; and where the viscera are perfectly sound, cold bathing

may

may be of great and infinite use in preventing the return of these fevers.

When the bark is boiled in decoction, and kept in the shops, a little spirit should be added, and the bottle be shaken when used: it should not be kept above four or five days in summer, nor above a week in the winter season.

The following has been prescribed to great advantage, in irregular feverish heats.

R Flor. chamæmel. pulv. gr. xv.

Aq. alex. simp. ℥i℥.

Tinct. stomach. ℥i℥.

M. f. haust. ter in die sumendus per quatuor dies; & dein sumatur haustus infra prescriptus mane et vesperi per decem dies.

R Cortic. Peruv. ℥i.

Coque ad aquæ ℥bi. ex aquæ ℥bi℥.

R Colat. liquoris ℥ij.

Tinct. amar. gutt. xxx.

M. f. haustus.

OF PUTRID MALIGNANT FEVERS.

PUTRID malignant fevers are preceded by head-achs. The patient from the very first attack feels an excessive inward burning and heat; is heavy, dejected, and low-spirited; is watchful; and in case of any sleep, is not at all refreshed by it: the pulse is languid, slow, small, and unequal, with great oppression of the præcordia, vomiting, *tinnitus aurium*, *subfultus tendinum*, *deliria*, *coma*, black dry tongue, and thin crude urine. On the fourth, fifth, and seventh day *petechiæ* often appear without relief, which are rather symptomatical than critical.

Some epidemic fevers are originally putrid; others, from common causes arising, degenerate, by continuing beyond a certain time, into a putrid state, especially where bilious humours prevail.

All food must be avoided here that has not a tendency to acidity; plentiful dilution

lution with small red wine, old hock, and orange-juice, whey, barley-water, &c. with a very free use of acids will be proper.

Bleeding in general is hurtful in these fevers, unless indicated by the constitution.

Some eminent practitioners think there is one period at the beginning for taking away blood; but the pulse will always be the best guide. A vomit of ipecacuanha, or tartar emetic, must be given. *No time is to be lost in these fevers; for whatever is to be done, should be done immediately and in the beginning.* After the vomit,

℞ Julep, e camphorâ ℥i.
Tinctur. serpent. virgin. ℥i.
Spt. mindereri ℥iij.
Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus sumend. sextis
horis.

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥i℥.
Nitr. gr. vi.
Julep. e camph. ℥i.
M. f. haustus ut priores sumendus.

A gentle diaphoresis is to be encouraged and kept up, and the stools regulated with a few grains of rhubarb.

Catching at the bed-cloaths or picking them is a bad sign. Should a diarrhœa come on and the pulse sink, it is also bad; though sometimes it may prove critical: and tho' opiates are not adviseable in this fever, yet now you must have recourse to them. They should be of the milder kind; such as the confect. Damocrat. elect. e scordio, theriac. Andromach. &c. Wine and panadas with orange-juice and a free generous regimen must be proposed and closely adhered to, according to the exigency of circumstances.

The following may possibly be very useful.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥viij.
 Conf. cardiac. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. serpent. virgin. ℥℔.
 Aq. alexet. spirituos. cum aceto ℥i℔.
 Syr. croc. ℥℔. m. sumat. coch. iv. larga
 tertiâ quâque horâ.

Blisters are applied advantageously in stupors attending this fever, on the head. The following preparation of the bark deserves attention.

℞ Cortic.

℞. Cortic. Peruv. ℥ij.
 aurant. ℥i.
 Rad. serpen. virgin. ℥ij.
 Croc. Anglic. ℥i.
 Spirit. vin. ten. vel
 Vin Gallic. ℔i℔. f. infusio per dies aliquot,
 deinde coletur.

℞ Hujus infusion. ℥ij. ad ℥℔.
 Elix. vitriol. accid. gutt. x. vel xij. ex quovis
 vehiculo idoneo, quartâ vel sextâ quâque
 horâ.

Deafness towards the decline of this fever is reckoned favourable.

Towards the decline of all fevers the taste of the patient is the best guide, as to what food is proper.

In eruptive fevers it is allowed, in general, the patient should be kept in bed, for fear of checking the eruption. But this does not always prove true, but the contrary, where sitting out of bed has been favourable to it.

Of the FLUOR ALBUS.

THE fluor albus is a flux of thin matter from the vagina, of a white colour; sometimes it is greenish or yellow, sharp and corroding, often foul and fætid; especially if of any long standing. It is owing either to a general relaxed state of the solids, or a dissolution of the fluids, or more particularly local.

In a natural state the uterine exhaling vessels become blood-vessels at the menstrual period; and when their plenitude is regularly discharged, contract to their former distension and tone: but when, by immoderate menstrua, or any other cause, their tone is much weakened, they never fully contract, but separate the serous parts of the blood, which, according to its stagnating, or the state of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and consistence.

The

The diet should be nourishing: milk with isinglass boiled in it, jellies, sago, red Port wine in moderation, Pyrmont water, and moderate exercise, should be recommended.

Standing long, dancing, or much walking must be forbid.

After a gentle puke, if the stomach is foul, proceed to such methods as may invigorate and strengthen the cachectic diathesis of the blood.

℞ Oliban. puriss. pulv. ℥i.

Cort. aurant. Hispan. pulv. gr. iv.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus
& mane sumendus cum haustu sequenti.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iβ.

Balsam. traumatic. gutt. xl.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. m.

Vel,

℞ Balsam. copaiv. (mucilag. gum. Arabic.
solut.) ℥℥.

Aq. hordeatæ ℥i.
cinnamom. spirituos. ℥iij.

Sacchar. ℥i. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

℞ Pulv. e succin. c. ℥ij.
rhæi.

oliban. āā ℥ij.

Syr. balsam q. s. f. pilulæ ex sing. drachm.
n°. xij. sumat iv. horâ somni cum
cochl. iv. sequentis julepi.

℞ Julep. è Cretâ sine saccharo ℥vi.
Trochisc. e sulphur. ℥i℥.
Tinctur. stomach. ℥i℥.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥x.
Tinctur. aromatic. ℥i℥.
Vini chalyb. ℥i. m. f. haustus circa meridiem
sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Balsam. copaiv. ℥℥.
Tinctur. Japonic.
Balsam. traumatic. āā ℥i. m. sumat. gutt. lx.
bis vel ter in die ex saccharo.

Vel,

℞ Spec. aromat. gr. vi.
Sal. martis gr. i. vel ij. si bene forat
ventriculus.

Confect.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 25

Confect. Damocrat. ℥℥.

Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo, h. s. & mane sumend.

Vel,

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥i.

Conserv. aurant. ℥℥.

Angelic. Hispan. pulv. ℥i.

Gum. Arab. pulv. ℥iij.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. electuarium, de quo deglutiat nuc. Moschat. molem ter in die superbib. cochl. iv. sequentis mixturæ.

℞ Aq. menth. ℥iv.

Tinctur. styptic. ℥i℥.

Sacchar. ℥ij. m.

℞ Tinctur. cort. Peruv.

cantharid.

Balsam. Guaiacin. āā ℥ij. m. fumat gut. xxx. ex haustu aquæ Spadenfis circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ.

℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Chalyb. ppt gr. vi.

Spec. aromat. gr. iv.

Syr. croc q. s. ut f. bolus circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ deglutiendus superbib. haustum aquæ Spadenfis vel Pyramontanæ.

Where the constitution is phlegmatic, and the glands are obstructed, the following pills may be useful.

Bolus

℞. Pil.

R. Pil rufi.

Rubig. ferri ꝑꝑ̄ āā gr. v.

Gum. guaiac. ꝓß.

Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv. f. bolus. h. f. fumendus & mane repetendus omiffâ confectiōe.

Applicetur dorfo emplaſtrum roborans.

R. Tinctur. roſ. rub.

Decoct. cortic. Peruv. āā p. æ. f. fotus vel injectio.

The ſerum aluminofum may be uſed for the ſame purpoſe.

The following pills have been very effectual in the fluor albus.

R Vitriol. alb. ꝓi.

Rhæi. pulv. gr. iv.

Tereb. Venet. q. ſ. f. pilul. parv. bis die ſumend. & perſiſtat in uſu ut opus erit.

The extract of cicuta has done great ſervice in this diſeaſe.

R Extract. cicut. ꝓij. f. pil. xxx. ſumat iij. h. ſ. et ij mane, augendo doſ pro re natâ.

The

Of the DIABETES.

A Diabetes is a copious, frequent, and quick discharge of the liquids we drink, by the urinary passages, with little or no change, crude, thin, and aqueous, somewhat insipid, and sometimes sweetish to the taste and smell.

The signs are, great and continual thirst, hectic heat, quick and weak pulse, a wasting of the body; in some a swelling of the loins, hips, testicles, and feet.

The regimen should be strengthening; milk, jellies, sago, saleb, tinctur. ros. drank freely with Bristol-water.—The methods recommended in the fluor albus will, in general, succeed here.

Bark with cinnamon, also small doses of tinctur. amar. cum vino, exercise on horseback.

R. Pulv. oliban. ʒiij.
rhæi ʒi.
rad. tormentill. ʒij.

Balsam. copaiv. ʒi.

Cons. rosar. ʒi

Syr.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. electuarium cujus nuc.
Moschat. magnitudine sumat bis in die
cum cochlear. iv. sequentis mixturæ.

℞ Tinctur. ros. rub.
Decoct. cort. Peruv. āā ℥viij. m.

It hath been lately experienced that the solution of vitriol. cœrul. has been given very successfully in the quantity of half a grain twice a day in draughts.

I have known very happy effects from the drinking the Tilbury-waters.
St. vel Hoff.

Taking ℥ss of alum-whey night and morning for a length of time, has likewise proved very advantageous.

Sometimes a flannel shirt succeeds, by helping perspiration : a tight belt wore about the loins, and strengthening plaster, have also been useful. Perhaps nothing exceeds the following :

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ℥i.
Spec. aromat. gr. iij.
Pulv. rhæi gr. ij ad iv. m. sumat bis vel ter
die ex haustu.
Decoct. corticis, vel flor. chamæmeli.

Of a DIARRHOEA.

A Diarrhœa is a too frequent discharge of the contents of the intestines from irritation. The effects are loss of appetite; sometimes a nausea, fever, weak pulse, dry skin, and a continual thirst.

The diet should be sago, rice-gruel, sea-biscuit panada, gum Arabic dissolved in the common drink, decoct. alb. &c.

If the patient is plethoric, and in the prime of life, bleed; then give an emetic of vin. ipecacuanh. which should be occasionally repeated.

R Pulv. rhæi.

Elect. e scordio āā ʒi.

Ol. cinnamom. guttam unam; f. bolus horâ decubitus fumendus.

Vel,

R Tinctur. rhæi vinos. ʒi.

Pulv. rhæi ʒß.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. decem f. haustus h. f. fumend.

If the diarrhœa was occasioned by an obstructed perspiration,

R Pulv.

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanh. gr. iv.
 Spec. aromatic. gr. vi.
 Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus mane primo de-
 glutiendus.

℞ Julep. e Cretâ ℥vj.
 Tinctur. stomachic. ℥i.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i. f. mixtura cujus sumat
 cochl. iij. larga subinde, præsertim post sin-
 gulas sedes liquidas.

℞ Julep. e Cretâ ℥i℥.
 Tinct. stomach. ℥ij.
 Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. vi. f. haustus sextâ
 quâque horâ sumend.

Vel,

℞ Amyli ℥i℥.
 Aq. cinnamon. simp. ℥x.
 Tinct. Theb. gut. iij.
 Sacchar. ℥℥. f. hufus quartâ quâque horâ
 sumendus.

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥vij.
 nuc. moschat. ℥i.
 Sperm. cet. ℥i℥.
 Gum. Arabic.
 Amyli pulv. āā ℥i℥.
 Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinquaginta.
 Syr. Diacod ℥℥. f. mixtur. sumat cochl. ij.
 post singulas sedes liquidas.

In case bad digestion has occasioned
 this disorder, the Peruvian bark may be
 prescribed to advantage, the primæ viæ
 having been previously cleared: if from
 an obstructed perspiration, gentle sudori-
 fics

tics and warm cloathing. This is more particularly useful in America and West India constitutions. Riding on horseback, when the season and strength of the patient will admit of it, is an exercise by no means to be neglected: and here, again, I must repeat the usefulness of the Tilbury water, given as follows:

Take two or three lumps of treble refined sugar, the white of a new-laid egg; beat them well up together into a fine froth; mix it with a gill-glass full of the Tilbury-water, and half a gill of fresh cows-milk made warm. Drink this twice or thrice a day.

Of a DYSENTERY.

A Dyfentery is attended with violent gripings in the bowels, bloody, mucous, and purulent difcharges, exceffive pains in the anus, with frequent inclination to go to stool. If the fmall intefines are the feat of the diforder, it is known by the pain being a little above the navel, and the blood is more perfectly intermixed with the fœces; it is attended alfo with a fmall degree of fever and thirft.

Bleeding will be very neceffary in this cafe; then a vomit; which repeat occafionally, as the fymptoms require the one or other.

℞ Pulv. rhæi toft. ʒi.

Elect. e fcordio ʒß.

Extract. Thebaic. femi granum.

Ol. cinnamom. gutt. unam.

Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bolus poft emetici operationem deglutiendus.

Vel,

℞ Julep. e Cretâ ʒiß.

Conf. Damocrat. ʒi. m. f. hauf. quartâ quâque horâ fumend.

Give fresh unskimmed broth, and the following clyster.

R Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.

Extract. Thebaic. grana duo. m. f. enema.

Vel,

R Ther. Androm. ℥i.

Lact. vaccin. recent. ℥iv. m.

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iv.

Elect. e scordio ℥℥. m.

Vel,

R Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.

Theriac. Andromach. ℥ij.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥i. m.

Balsamics are of more use in this disorder than in the diarrhœa.

R Sperm. cet.

Ceræ flavæ āā ℥ij.

Pulv. tragacanth. ℥i.

Elect. e scordio ℥i.

Diacod. q. f. ut f. electuarium.

An epidemic dysentery, attended with great pain in the bowels and large discharges of blood, has been happily treated by free and repeated venæsections, vomits, and pil. styrac from gr. sex ad octo, omni nocte.

D

Nitre

Nitre is highly commended in the West India dysentery, and antiphlogistics, where the fever runs high. The most judicious manner of exhibiting it, is with small doses of the balsam. Lucatelli, or elect. e scordio. Two grains of the ipecacuanha root fresh powdered, with ʒi of Theriac. Andromach. has been found a useful medicine.

When the pain and fever is removed, or greatly abated by bleeding, &c. a few doses of the *stibium ceratum*, from five grains to half a scruple, given at proper distances, and with an opiate after each, have been very successfully tried.

But, perhaps, small doses of the pulv. ipecacuanh. from gr. i. ad gr. ij. would be as effectual; and the more so, as it generally tends to promote a diaphoresis, a most desirable circumstance in this disease; especially if it happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration.

The following electuaries may be very useful where the pain and foreness of the bowels are urgent.

R. Balsam.

℞ Balsam. Lucatell. ℥i.
 Theriac. Andromache ℥℥.
 Sperm. cet. ℥iij.
 Pulv. e bol. cum opio ℥ij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro electuario.

Vel,

℞ Sperm. cet.
 Ceræ flavæ āā ℥ij.
 Pulv. tragacanth.
 Elect. e scordio āā ℥i℥.
 Syr. Diacod. q. s. ut f. elect.

If attended with a *tenesmus*, go on with the treatment as for a dysentery, fomentations and balsamic clysters take place ; and clysters of mutton-broth without salt, to the quantity of a pint, frequently.

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥vj.
 Elect. e scordio ℥ij.
 Ol. amygd. d. ℥ij. m. f. enema.

Vel,

℞ Decoct. Alb. ℥℥.
 Elect. e scord. ℥℥.
 Ovi vitellum unius ; m. f. enema.

A LIENTERY and COELIAC PASSION.

THE former is that kind of looseness where the aliment is discharged, but little changed ; and by which the body is wasted.

The coeliac passion is a looseness where the aliment is carried off liquid and indigested. In general, vomits, with stomachics and warm aperients, and a due regulation in diet, with riding, bid fair for a recovery.

Of the SMALL-POX.

THE small-pox is commonly divided into two sorts; the distinct and confluent.

The symptoms of the distinct are, pain in the head and sickness at the stomach, preceded by a chilliness and shivering; a fever, which decreases as the eruptions increase: in some, epileptic fits, which are considered as a favourable diagnostic; more especially in children. About the third or fourth day from the first seizure, little red spots appear on the face, neck, and breast, with restlessness. The pustules on the ninth day are at their state; and now the face and eyelids swell, and if numerous, the eyes close up; the hands also begin to puff; the pustules, heretofore smooth, become rough. On the tenth day they begin to dry on the face; the eleventh the swelling subsides; and about the fifteenth the pustules begin to scale off.

The

The danger of this disease is estimated, in general, by the number and nature of the pustules, and chiefly on the face ; also, by the manner of their coming out ; the more flow and regular their appearance, the more universal will be the separation of the variolous matter. The fewer in the face, about the throat, or on the breast or neck, the better.

Where it is fatal, the patient generally dies on the eighth or ninth day, in the distinct kind ; and on the eleventh, in the confluent.

In the confluent kind all the above signs are greatly aggravated ; the spots are more red, thick, and close, and the spaces much more inflamed ; livid spots frequently attend. This kind of pock first appears about the fourth or fifth day, and come to their state about the fifteenth. The fever does not give way on the eruption, as in the distinct. A spitting is a regular symptom in the confluent small-pox in adults, from the sixth day

day till after the crisis, the sudden stoppage of which would be attended with dangerous circumstances, unless the hands swelled remarkably. A diarrhœa often precedes this kind in children.

The regimen should be determined by the symptoms and season: the patient must be kept warmer in winter than in summer: a hot regimen is justly and universally exploded.

The drink should be cold water or barley water, milk and water, milk-porridge, barley gruel:—small white-wine whey, in some cases. Attenuating drinks cannot be too much inculcated in either the distinct or confluent pox; but, above all, the free admission of pure air.

Bleeding is proper, unless the pulse be low and weak, and the habit of body be very lax, or some preceding illness contra-indicates: then administer a vomit, which should scarce ever be neglected.

R Tartar. emetic. granum unum.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.

Aq. Menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i.

Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus.

In case of a looseness, decoct. alb. cum cortic. cinnamom. will be a proper drink; but we should be very circumspect how we check the diarrhoea, unless it be too violent.

R. Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Sperm. Cet. v. o. f. q. solut. ℥i.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus sumendus sextâ,
vel octavâ quâque horâ. Adde pro re nata,
nitr. purissimi gr. v. ad ℥℥.

If the symptoms go on agreeably, and a costiveness attends throughout, many chuse to procure a stool by the emollient clyster every second or third day; others leave it to the ninth day:—but this cannot surely be maintained as a reasonable practice; as experience evinces the propriety of keeping the bowels open.

After the eruption is compleat, syr. de Meconio ℥i. with aq. pur. ℥i. for a child of four years old, and so in proportion, will be found highly necessary every night, provided the body be not over-costive; a circumstance which should be carefully guarded against.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 41

If a nausea and much sickness at the stomach attends, a vomit given in the beginning of the disease, would most probably have mitigated it, and may yet be proper; or a little white-wine whey often affords relief.

R Aq. puræ ℥i.

Succ. limon. ℥iij.

Sal. absinth. ℥i.

Syr. balsam.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ
quâque horâ sumendus.

If a diarrhœa continues troublesome,

R Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥iij.

Elect. e scordio ℥ij f. mixtura cujus sumat
cochl. j vel ij pro re natâ.

In some cases of the flux pox, anodynes are by no means indicated in a diarrhœa, as it may be a critical discharge of part of the variolous matter by the bowels. If the suppuration does not go on kindly and petechiæ appear, the bark should be given.

In case deliria and lethargic symptoms come on towards the crisis, with restlessness, and difficulty of breathing,
blisters

blisters must be immediately applied to the legs and arms; but, above all, a full admission of pure air, with as much cold water for drink as is required, and the bowels constantly kept open.

Gentle cardiacs in almost all cases should not be omitted.

R Aq. puræ ℥i.

Alexet. spirituos. cum aceto ℥ij.

Spirit. nitr. d. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

To this may be added in the room of the spirit. nitr. d. sal. diuretic. sal. fuc-
cin. from five grains to half a scruple,
lac. ammoniacum with the oxymel. scil-
litic.

By all means support the patient at this state (about the crisis) with plenty of diluting liquors.

The anodyne should, in this case, be increased to a full dose.

In case of bloody urine,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Alum. rup. gr. v. ad ʒ℥.

Tinctur.

Tinctur. cort. Peruv.

Syr. balsam. āā ʒi f. haustus quartâ quâque
horâ sumendus.

Vel,

℞. Alum. ʒß.

Sang. dracon. ʒi.

Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv.

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ
horâ sumendus ; superbib. cochl. iv. tinc-
tur. sequentis.

℞ Tinctur. ros. rub. ʒ viij.

styptic. Helvet. ʒß. m.

Vel,

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiß.

Aq. cinnam. spirituos. ʒiß.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. vj.

Syr. croc. ʒi.

Tinctur. Thebaic. [gutt. quatuor f. haustus
statim & quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

℞ Tinctur. rosar. rub. ʒ viij.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituos. ʒiß.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒiß. f. mixtura cujus
sumat cochl. ij. subinde. Bibat liberè de
emulsione communi cum duplici g. Ara-
bic. quantitate.

This symptom (viz. bloody urine)
sometimes precedes the eruption of the
varioli, and is attended with great pain
in

in the back ; in such the small-pox never comes out. All I have seen under these circumstances have died. Bleeding in this case is undoubtedly injurious, tho' the pain may seem to indicate it.

Gentle purging should be recommended towards the decline of this distemper ; such as infus. sen. tinctur. sen. sal. Rupi-liens. vel tartar. solub. : then, extract. cathartic. gr. xv vel ʒi pro dosi, & repe-tend. ad quatuor vel sex vices.

Some disapprove much of severe purges after the small-pox, supposing that they bring on various diseases ; such as scrophulous tumours, &c.

It is most certain we often find, where they have been neglected at proper intervals, that many troublesome disorders have ensued ; such as strumous ophthalmias, swellings, &c. which are best removed by alteratives and mild evacuations.—But if such should arise from too severe purging in tender habits, or should not submit to the former method, we must have recourse to the cortex, and to asses milk : perpetual blisters, and in
gross

grofs scrophulous subjects issues, at the decline of this disorder, will be of infinite use.

The swine and chicken-pox are of a milder nature, and sometimes follow, at others precede the small-pox; the pustules in the former are larger; in the chicken-pox less. A proper regimen, with plenty of dilution, seem to be the chief necessary intentions of cure, with a few mild purges. Small doses of calomel are very successfully used after the small-pox, and injures the tender constitution less than severe purging.

Of

Of the SMALL-POX by INOCULATION.

INoculation is the happiest method of communicating this disease: it requires preparation and discretion, notwithstanding the great success that has attended it. The patients should be found and healthy, at least free from acrimonious humours.

The best age is from two years, as the proportion of children dying before that period (near two out of three) shews how much they are liable to diseases of other kinds. Indeed very young children are subject to have a great number of pustules, which always indicates danger.

As to the seasons for inoculation, there is no reasonable objection to be made to any, unless some epidemic state of the air prevails.

As to the preparation, the great point lies in reducing the patient who is in high health, and to strengthen the weak; also to clear the bowels from all crudities. In
order

order to effect this, it is proper to abstain from all animal food, broths, butter, cheese, eggs, spices, and fermented liquors; and enter upon a diet of puddings, gruel, sago, milk, rice, fruit, greens, potatoes, and all vegetables; with the use of tea, coffee, and chocolate. This course is to be pursued for a week or ten days; during which time they are to take three preparative pills; or it may be made into a powder, and taken in currant jelly or syrup, going to rest; and the next morning purged off with a dose of Glauber's salt dissolved in barley-water, or water-gruel.

The first dose should be given at the entrance on this course; the second, three or four days after; and the third, the eighth or ninth day; and the inoculation should be performed the day after the last dose has been taken. Some tender cases may occur, of weakly patients, where the above plan, both as to diet and medicine, may be dispensed with; and boiled chicken or any light food very judiciously administered: and where a
few

few alteratives, such as æthiops, for some days, with a gentle purge or two, may be sufficient.

The powder is composed of prepared calomel, and crabs claws, of each eight grains, and one eighth part of a grain of emetic tartar. These should be intimately mixed in a glass mortar. This quantity is a full dose for a healthy man or woman; and in proportion to the age and constitution must the dose be regulated.

For girls of ten or twelve years I have commonly given three grains of calomel, and three of crabs claws, and one-sixteenth part of a grain of emetic tartar.

As to the infection, the patient should be in the same house with one who has the disease. A little of the matter is taken from the place of insertion, if the patient is under inoculation, or from a crude pustule (to chuse) if in the natural way, on the point of a lancet. With this lancet an incision is made in that part of the arm where issues are made, deep enough to pass through the scarf-skin, and just to touch the skin itself; and in length, as short as possible. This

This incision is gently touched with the flat side of the infected lancet.

The operation should be performed in both arms. Neither bandage, plaster, or covering, is to be applied.

The matter should be taken during the eruptive fever; and it seems indifferent whether it be from a patient who has the natural small-pox, or by inoculation.

About the third day after the operation the arms appear inflamed. At that period it will be proper to give three grains of prepared calomel, and as much crabs claws, with one-tenth part of a grain of emetic tartar, very intimately mixed, going to rest, in a powder or a pill.—About the sixth or seventh day, pains come on in the arms, which indicate the eruption; then follow pains in the head, back, loins, &c. with a foetid breath, and bad taste in the mouth. And now, the eruption being completed, little remains to be done, but to give a gentle laxative draught of infusion of senna and manna with $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of tartar solubil. provided the feverish symptoms run high.

Should the wounds not answer the description given, but remain pale and flat about the edges, with other unfavourable appearances, then the powder or pill first ordered, must be given overnight and purged off next day.

At this period it is indispensably necessary to keep the patient out of bed, and to let him have as much free air as possible, either by walking out, or (if the weather forbids that) by having the windows up, and that the patient keep in gentle exercise. Frequent cases have occurred of very tender, delicate girls, who chose rather to sit by the fire than move about; yet, upon their having a window thrown up and a glass of cold water given them, even when the fever ran high, pleasing sensations of relief were the immediate consequence.

The use of cold air, at the time of eruption, has the chief merit of successful inoculation: the preparation may have some.

I have inoculated with matter during the eruptive fever, and with matter
taken

taken in the mature state ; and I am not able to determine which is preferable, both having answered equally well.

I have never had a boil or swelling of any kind complained of in this new method ; yet have had frequent experience of very troublesome swellings in the old way of inoculation.

Dr. Dimsdale has said so much on this subject, and with such honesty and judgment, that I follow him in his practice ; which I have found in many cases to answer well.

Three doses of physic seem necessary at proper periods, when all is over.

From the completion of the eruption to the accession of the fever of maturation, the mercurial antimonial medicine is recommended to be taken at proper intervals, till the pustules are brought to their height ; and any light purging apozem may be used to procure a stool or two a day.

The patient, during this period, should not be rashly carried into the open air, because nature may stand in

need, and often does, of rest and recruiting nourishment; therefore lying on the bed, and being at ease, must be the business of this state. A pleasant drink is ordered by the most experienced at this time, made of weak spirit of vitriol, one part; sweet spirit of vitriol, two parts. Half an ounce of this may be added to three pints of barley-water, or as much pectoral decoction, and used to much advantage as common drink.

In general, the preparation in full habits of body should not be dispensed with; but in others it may; and inoculation has been as successful, where it has been performed after one calomel pill and a dose of physic, as after the long course. The laxative state of the body, during the eruptive period, appears necessary, with pure cool air: and all these, contrary to former experience, are intended to abate any feverish symptoms, which, when they run high, are looked upon as the greatest enemy, instead of Nature's friendly agent.

Of the MEASLES.

THE measles is an appearance of eruptions over the face and body, about the neck and breast more particularly, not tending to suppuration.

The signs are, chillness and shivering, pain in the head and fever, sickness and vomiting, a cough, and heaviness about the eyes, with swelling and inflammation, together with a discharge of a serous humour from the eyes and nose. The eruptions appear on the fourth and fifth days; and in about five days from their appearance, they entirely disappear. The symptoms do not go off on the eruption here, as in the small-pox, except the vomiting, the cough and fever increase, with the weakness and defluxion on the eyes.

The same regimen should be observed here as in the small-pox, diluting being very requisite, as it is attended with inflammation; and that of the lungs more especially.

Bleeding is absolutely necessary, and that, if possible, before the appearance of the eruption : however, if it cannot be done before, it must nevertheless be by no means neglected ; for as the lungs are chiefly concerned in this distemper, great regard must be had to them.

Vomits are to be used with great caution here, as the blood is much agitated by coughing ; and the measles, in their dangerous state, may be considered as a peripneumony.

R Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. purif gr. decem f. pulvis sextâ quâque
horâ fumendus.

R Decoct. pectoral. ℥i.

Nitr. pur ℥ij. sit pro potu ordinario.

After the eruption give an anodyne every night ; and from the first attack, a clyster every other day ; especially in case the body be costive.

R. Ol. amygd. d. ℥ij.

Syr. violar.

balsam. āā ℥i.

Sacchar. cand. alb. pulv. ℥ij. m. f. linctus de
quo sæpius lambat urgente tussi.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Syr. capill. vener.

papav. erratic. āā ℥i.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥℔.

Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ℥ij.

Spir. vitriol. gutt. decem. m.

Vel,

℞ Ol. amygd. d.

Syr. violar. āā ℥i.

Sperm. cet. pulv. ℥ij.

Conserv. ros. rub. ℥iv. m.

Towards the close of this disease, peripneumonic symptoms come on ; gentle purging is necessary : but if the cough continues obstinate, and the fever be attended with a difficulty of breathing, bleeding should be again repeated, especially if the symptoms be urgent. The belly should be kept soluble, and a blister applied between the shoulders, and made perpetual. Issues between the shoulders, or a seton, are of infinite service ; and the antimonial powder often repeated, as in the whooping-cough.

An anodyne draught should be given every night of syr. e mecon. pro ratione

ætatis.—If all these methods fail, order the decoction following :

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Sal. c. c. vol. gr. vi.

Nitr. ʒ℥.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ʒi. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should the eruptions appear livid after a hot regimen in adults, bleed, give the bark with the elix. vitriol.—Where the blood is in a weak dissolved state, abstain from bleeding; give asses milk, provided the hectic heat be not too great; prescribe the bark, country air, butter-milk, goats whey, and small doses of the tinctur. Thebaic. going to rest.

A looseness succeeding the measles, will often give way to bleeding. It is by some ingenious physicians reckoned a great error to purge immediately after the measles, as this disease is occasioned by a light active poison thrown on the skin; and which, after the disappearance, ought rather to be encouraged by a natural perspiration or light diaphoresis. Cooling lenitive medicines

medicines are necessary to carry off the remaining inflammatory state of the humours which always remain ; but this is not to be attempted by strong or repeated purging.

Of

OF INFLAMMATION.

AN inflammation is produced by the impervious blood stagnating in the lesser canals, is pressed at the same time by the blood from behind, and so accumulates there. It is attended with pain, a quick, full, and hard pulse.

The signs are heat and tension, redness in the part, with pulsation and throbbing; which increasing ends in resolution, suppuration, gangrene or scirrhus.

The diet should be slender and sparing, with refrigerating and diluting drinks, and rest.

Bleeding is highly indicated, and should be repeated occasionally: a stool must afterwards be procured by a clyster, or

℞ Infus. sen. ℥iij.

Tinctur. sen. ℥℔.

Tartar. solub. ℥iij. m.

℞ Tartar emetic. gr. ℔. vel unum pulv. e chel. c.

℥i. m. pulvis manè sumendus in lecto ex coch. ij. seri lactis.

☞ We should be very cautious in prescribing emetics in inflammations.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i.
 Spirit. mindereri ℥iij.
 Aq. alexet. spirituos.
 Syr. simp. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ, quâque
 horâ sumendus.

Bleed repeatedly till the pulse contradicates the lancet; then you may add sal. c. c. if necessary to assist nature: in the mean time fomentations and emollient cataplasms of bread and milk, with a little oil, may very properly be applied to the part affected.

Vel,

℞ Fotûs e cicuta ℥ß ß.
 Farin. sem. lini cicutæ & avenac. q. f.
 Ol. olivar. ℥ij. m. f. cataplasma.

Vel,

℞ Ol. Hyperici
 Spir. minder. āā ℥ij

But if, notwithstanding all this, matter should be forming, all evacuations must end, and the suppuration be encouraged, and discharged at the proper time of maturation,

turation, and the wound dressed with the common digestive, or liniment. arcæi, and proper bandages, &c.

Contusions are successfully treated by bleeding, in the first place.

If the bruise is considerable, immediately apply vinegar and water, and procure a stool : this caution is highly necessary to be attended to, in blows on the head or the legs.

Nothing exceeds the cataplasm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar ; or the following mixture :

R Acet. distillat. ℥i.

Sp. sal. commun. lavend. āā ℥ij. m. quâ embrocetur part. affect. bis vel ter die.

Vel,

R Aq. puræ ℥ij.

Spt. volat. aromat. ℥ij.

Linim. sponac. ℥i. m. vel liniment. volat.

Of an ERYSIPELAS.

AN erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, is an inflammation caused by a sharp, hot, acrid humour in the blood; it begins with a shivering, loss of strength, and may arise from a too sudden cooling after great heat. It is called by some a blight.

It is attended with heat, redness, inclining to yellow; and often with scurf and small pimples: and when in the face, with tumour and watery blisters, a difficulty of breathing and drowsiness. Great attention is required in the cure of this disorder.

If attended with a fever, which it is in general, bleed; but in the common milder sort, gentle lenient purging will do, and that repeatedly. There is not, perhaps, an acute distemper, which allows of these purges more easily than this, more particularly where the swelling has seized the head and face. After which

R Aq. Puræ ℥i℥.

Nitri gr. vi.

Pulv.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. ʒiʒ.

Syr. Croc. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
fumendus.

When it is in the face, attended with a low pulse and a degree of malignancy, blister the nape of the neck, or between the shoulders, and give the following cordial draught:

R Aq. puræ ʒiʒ.

Alexet. spirituof. ʒij.

Confect. card.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. āā ʒi.

Syr. croc. ʒi. haustus fumendus sextâ quâque
horâ.

Once a day, or every second day, a stool must be procured.

Beware of topical applications. Camphire, perhaps, would be no contemptible medicine here, both internally as well as externally prescribed.

Burns or scalds require bleedings to prevent inflammation; and the body should be kept open: before the blisters rise, or to prevent their rising, apply the following

R Ol. lin. ʒvj.

Spirit. vin. camphorat. ʒij. m. & applicetur
pro re natâ. If

If blisters be risen, they must be opened and dressed with cerat. alb. or cerat de lapid. calaminar.

Burns in the face should be treated nearly in the same way. Bleed, and lay soft paper or rags over the face, frequently daubed with ol. lini. recent.

OF HŒMORRHAGES.

HŒmorrhages at the nose may arise from a plethora, or be occasioned by a thin, sharp, acrimonious humour lacerating the tender fibrillæ of the sanguinary vessels. They happen sometimes as a critical discharge in fevers; and may be periodical: if violent, they bring on faintness, pain, and pulsation in the temples.

Young people are most liable to hæmorrhages, and they frequently end in consumptions.

The diet should be cooling and balsamic; milk and water, barley-water, rice-gruel, and tinctur rosar. Claret may be sparingly allowed.

Bleed in the arm, especially if the patient be plethoric. The strength and pulse of the patient will determine how much you may draw off; and the body should be kept soluble: then,

R Aq. puræ ℥i.

Nitri ʒß.

Syr. e meconio, ʒiij. f. haustus.

Vinegar

Vinegar snuffed up the nostrils, tinctur. rosar. with a small portion of the vitriol. cœrul. dissolved in it, and doffils moistened therewith, introduced into the nostrils, may be of service; as also cloths dipped into a solution of sal prunellæ, in water or vinegar.

R Pulv. succin. c. ℥i.

Nitr. ℥ß.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iß.

Tinctur. terr. Japon, ℥ij.

Thebaic. gutt. duas.

Syr. simp. ℥i. s. haustus sumendus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Vel,

R Alum. ust. pulv. ℥ß.

Sang. dracon. pulv. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n°. xvij. sumat iij. ter in die, vel tinctur. Saturnin. guttas viginti ad quadraginta.

R Pil. e styrace gr. sex. h. s.

The same treatment is of use in an hæmoptoe, where bleeding must be repeated

F occasionally,

occasionally, with pediluvia and gentle purging.

A vomiting of blood frequently proceeds from the same causes as the foregoing. This is often so easily brought up, that it is supposed to come from the lungs; the stomach is often distended, and a sense of an oppressive weight precedes the vomiting. There is no cough where the stomach is concerned.

In case the pulse be strong and full, bleed, and repeat *pro re natâ*; and give the following:

R Aq. puræ ℥ij.

Nitr. pur. ℥i.

Syr. e meconio ℥ij. m. f. haustus sumend.
quartâ quâque horâ.

The methods, in general, should be as in the other hæmorrhages.

R Emuls. comm. ℥i℥.

Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥ij.

Nitr. ℥ij. m. pro potu ordinario.

R Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. ℥℥.

Camphor. grana duo.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sumendus *pro re natâ*
cum tinctur. rosar. ℥ij. post singulos bolos.

A pul-

A pulmonic hæmorrhage happens from a rupture of the vessels of the lungs, occasioned by a plethora, weak vessels, hectic fevers, coughs, wounds, irregular living, hard drinking, a suppression of the menses, hæmorrhoids, &c.

An hæmoptoe is attend with a cough and short respiration; the blood thrown up appears pure, liquid, frothy, and florid. If the patient be consumptive, you may judge it comes from the lungs. Sometimes matter is intermixed with it, or follows after it. If it be occasioned by a bruise or fall, it will be attended with pain.

A slender, nourishing, and cooling regimen is here necessary; such as milk, butter-milk, medicated whey, jellies, fago, with milk, &c.

Bleeding may be repeatedly allowed, provided the pulse, age, and strength of the patient will admit of it.

R Pulv. g. Arabic.

Tragacanth.

Amyli, āā ʒß.

F 2

Nitr.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Mastich. ℥℥. m. f. pulvis sumendus ter in
die cum cochl. iv. tinctur. rosar. sine
acido.

℞ Rad. eryng. candid. ℥ij.

Gum. Arab. ℥i.

C. c. ras. ℥℥.

Extract. Glycyrrh.

Balsam Tolut. āā ℥ij. Coque simul in aq. cal. hordeat. āā ℥i. ad quadrantem horam. Coletur, et adde syr. balsam ℥ij. m. pro potu ordinario.

℞ Rad. eryng. condit.

Ras. c. c. āā ℥i℥.

Coque in aq. hord. ℥iij. ad ℥ij. sub finem adend.

Rad. Glycyrr. ℥℥

G. Arab ℥i, adde

Colaturæ syr. Bates ℥℥. m. pro potu ordinario.

Of an immoderate FLUX of the MENSES.

WHEN the menses continue too long, or come on too frequent, they are immoderate; occasioned by weak vessels, thin blood, or a plethoric habit. This often happens in soft and delicate women, who use liquids too freely, especially tea. It also happens in consequence of abortions, and sometimes attends women who are obliged to work hard.

Bleeding is necessary, especially where the pulse will allow of it; and, in case of too large a flux of blood, opiates are of great use.

R Seri aluminosi ℥ij.

Aq. cinn. spirituos. ℥ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. guttas tres.

Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus; vel pro re natâ.

R Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

e tragacanth. c. ʒß. m. f. pulv. cum cochl. tribus vel quatuor tinctur. ros. sumendus.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iß.

Tinctur. cort. ℥i.

Thebaic. gutt. duas.

F 3

Syr

Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haustus ut priores fumendus.
 Applicetur spinæ dorsi emplastr. roborans.

Astringent fomentations may very properly be prescribed. Cloths dipped in Decoct. cort. Peruv. with a small quantity of brandy, or red wine and vinegar, will answer the purpose extremely well.

Some commend tinctur. Saturn. gutt. xx ad l. bis vel ter in die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo. — But we should be very cautious not to check this evacuation too suddenly.

The vitriol. cœrul. in the following form, has been recommended :

R Vitriol. cœrul. ʒß.

Pulv. e succin. c. ʒiij. f. pulv. cujus sumat
 ʒß. ad gr. xv. in die.

This also, however, requires great circumspection. The following has been advised by eminent physicians.

R Cort. aurant. Sevil recent. n°. vij.

Coque in ℥iij. aq. fontan. ad ℥ij. Colatur :
 adde sacch. alb. ʒi. elixir. vitriol. acid.
 gutt. lx. m. sumat cochl. vi. tertiâ quâque horâ.

R Aq. cinn. simp. ℥iß.

Vitriol. cœrul. ʒi. solve ut f. tinctura, cujus
 sumat ʒij ad ʒß. ter in die.

In

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 71

In floodings, Decoct. cort. Peruv. cum tinct. Thebaic. with rest and nutritious diet.

Vel,
 R Alum. $\mathfrak{D}\beta$.
 Sang. dracon.
 Colcoth. vitriol. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ gr. vi.
 Spec. aromat.
 Rh. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ gr. iv.
 Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus ter in die fumen-
 dus cum haustulo tinct. rofar.

The body should be strengthened by proper exercise, mineral waters, light, balsamic, nourishing diet, such as light broths, salop, red Port wine in moderation, and an easy chearful mind. Frictions and ligatures may be conveniently tried.

When an immoderate flux of the menses, or floodings after abortion, is either attended with, or preceded by, an acute pain, not inflammatory, in the lower part of the back or belly, and returns with greater violence, as the pain comes on; opium will, in such case, answer better than astringents, and even by clysters of Decoct. rofar. flor. sic. cum $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ tinct. Thebaic.

Of a SUPPRESSION of the MENSES.

THIS disorder is attended with a plethora, a listlessness to motion, a heaviness, paleness of complexion, pain in the back and loins, with a depravity of all the functions; hæmorrhages, pains in the head, with a great sense of weight across the eyes; loathing of food, quick and slow pulse, fluor albus, hectic heats, coughs, hysterical fits, florid colour at times, tension upon the uterus, and turgid veins; these are the chief symptoms.

If a viscosity of the blood be the cause, attenuants; if a plethora, bleeding in the feet will be proper. It either arises from a defect of fluids, or obstructions and plenitude of the uterine vessels. In the former case, active deobstruents will not prevail till the digestions are mended, and the blood is determined to them in a sufficient quantity.

R. Tinctur. sac.

Ol. amygd. d. āā ʒvj.

Aq. puleg. ʒi.

Tinctur.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 73

Tinctur. melampod. gutt. xx. f. haust. h. f.
fumend. & per tres vices repetendus, vel
pro re natâ.

Vel,

R Pil. rufi ʒi.

Sal. martis grana tria. m. f. pil. h. f. fumendæ.

In pale cachectic habits, chalybeates may be freely used ; but by no means in the plethoric. Pediluvia are very proper.

Obstinate chloroses have often given way to the following treatment, when the humours have been cold, from a spontaneous gluten.

R Spec. aromat.

Flor. Martial. āā ʒß.

M. f. pulvis horâ somni fumendus ex cochl. i.
fyr. simp.

Mustard-seed swallowed whole twice or thrice a day, in the quantity of a very small spoonful, has often promoted the menses, when other means have failed.

R Pil. rufi ʒi.

fœtid.

gummos. āā ʒß.

Calomel. ppt. grana decem ; f. pilulæ n°. xx.
capiat unam horâ decubitus.

R Pulv.

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. ℥i.

Castor. gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ
fumendus cum haustu sequente.

R. Aq. puleg. ℥i.

Tinctur. melampod. gutt. xxx.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus.

In case of indigestion, and in cachectic constitutions, vomits may be given, also small doses of pilul. rufi, and calomel. Occasional venæsection is of use, in those of a plethoric habit.

R Conserv. Absinth. roman. ℥i.

Rubig. ferri ppt. ℥vj.

Æthiop. mineral. ℥ß.

Cort. Winteran.

Castor. āā pulv. ℥i.

Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m.
molem ter in die cum cochlearibus duobus
sequentis vini medicati.

R Limatur. ferr. ℥ij.

Cort. Peruv.

Winteran. āā ℥ij.

Rhei ℥ß. digere in vin. Rhenan. Hocheis-
mensis (*old bock*) ℥iij. per dies aliquot : cola
pro usu.

Vel,

R. Tinctur. mart. in spirit. salis, gutt. xx.

Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.

Aq.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 75

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. aurant. āā ʒi. f. haustus bis in die.

Vel,

℞ Sal martis (scilicet vitriol. virid. vulgar. ad albedinem torrefact. dein in tenuissimum pulverem redact.) ʒi.

Pulv. fenæ.

jalap.

cremor. tartar.

zinzib. āā ʒi.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. xij.

Syr. cort. aurant. q. s. f. elect. molle, bis in die sumend. cum haustulo infus. salviæ vel vin. tepid. cum zinziber.

The following pills and julep have been very successful in bloated habits and obstructed menses.

℞ Pil. ecphrastic. ʒi.

Gummosæ ʒß. f. pil. xvij. sumat iij. h. s. & mane cum cochl. iv. julep. sequentis.

℞ Aq. Brion. c. ʒiß.

Puleg. simp. ʒiv.

Syr. croci ʒij.

Of the CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE cholera morbus is a vomiting and looseness from the bile regurgitating into the stomach and bowels, attended

attended with acute sharp pains, gripings, and inflation in the upper intestine; great thirst, heat, and anxiety; a quick and unequal pulse; cold sweats; and in the last stage, a syncope, and coldness in the extremities. This disease is more frequent in summer and in the autumn; and more particularly attacks young children, old people seldom; but when it does, is very formidable. It is a very bad sign, when what is discharged by vomit has an excrementitious smell.

Chicken-broth should be freely drank to the quantity of six or eight quarts, and as fast as possible; and if the vomiting still continues, give an infusion of oat-bread, toasted brown, in water, which stays the vomiting; and then prescribe the following:

R Aq. cinn. simp. ℥i.

spirituof. ℥℥.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. decem vel viginti proportionem ætatis.

Sacchar. a b. cum ol. menth. gutt. ij. contrit. q. s. ad gratiam saporem.

Likewise clysters of the same should be injected as fast as they are returned, till the pain abates.

Of the CARDIALGIA, or HEART-BURN.

THE heart-burn is an uneasy sensation in the stomach, with anxiety, a heat more or less violent, and sometimes attended with an inclination to vomit.

This pain may arise from various and different causes; such as flatus; from sharp humours, as the bile; from worms gnawing and vellicating the coats of the stomach; from acrid and pungent food, such as spices, aromatics, &c. as also from rheumatic and gouty humours; from too free a use of tea, watery fluids relaxing the stomach, &c. from the natural mucus being abraded, particularly in the upper orifice of the stomach: this happens with those whose blood abounds with scorbutic salts.

The diet should be of a light animal kind; the drink brandy and water, toast and water, Bristol or Tilbury-water; no vegetables; and very little bread, and that well toasted.

The cure of a common cardialgia, if it proceeds from an indigestion or an acid acrimony, should be

℞ Infus. amar. f. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. aromat. ℥i℥.

Vin. chalybeat. ℥i. m. f. haustus circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ sumendus; per septimanam integram vel ulterius pro re natâ.

If attended with costiveness,

℞ Magnes. Alb.

Trochisc. e sulphur. āā ℥i.

Ol. Carvi gutt. unam.

Cold water, with a little gum Arabic, always gives relief.

If from a foul stomach, vomits are frequently useful; and the tinctur. sacra. taken in the quantity of an ounce going to bed.

Vel,

℞ Vin. aloet. alkal. ℥i.

Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

℞ Theriac. Andromach.

Conserv. aurant. āā ℥vi.

Pulv.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 79

Pulv. rh. ℥ij.

Limatur. ferr. ppt. ℥iij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

This, joined with the mineral waters of Bath or Pyrmont, where the cause arises from laxity or indigestion, has been found very effectual. A strict regard to diet is of the last consequence here.

Of

Of the RHEUMATISM.

A Rheumatism is acute or chronical. The former can only be relieved by conquering the inflammation; the latter generally proceeds from a defect of the glandular and mucilaginous humours in the joints, instead of which a sharp irritating acrimony prevails. A local rheumatism is to be distinguished from a more general cause.

The acute rheumatism is known by wandering pains, which encrease towards the evening, and when the patient grows warm in bed, and is preceded by a rigor, shivering, and thirst. A fever attends, with anxiety and costiveness. Large quantities of turbid urine are salutary.

There is scarce a disease more hereditary than this.

That it proceeds from a serous humour, is evident from many symptoms which attend this complaint.

Bleeding is necessary, and repeatedly, especially when attended with inflammation.

R Julep.

℞ Julep. e camphorâ ʒiʒ.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. ʒij.

Sal. c. c. vol. gr. viij.

Nitr. purif. ʒʒ.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. haustus quartâ quâque
horâ fumendus.

Vel,

℞ Julep. e camphorâ ʒi.

Aq. fontan. ʒʒ.

Vin. antimon. gutt. xl.

Syr. simp. ʒi. f. haustus.

If the pain be violent, give pil. fapon.
ʒʒ. h. f.

Apply warm cataplasms in case of tu-
mour.

The body must be kept open with
gentle purges or lenient clysters; and
whey made of cyder or wine, should be
freely used.

When the violence of pain is abat-
ed, and a diaphoresis comes on, with a
plentiful sediment in the urine, the bark
claims the highest place.

℞ Pulv. cortic. Peruv. ʒij.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. ʒi.

Tartar. regenerat. ʒʒ.

G

Balsam.

Balsam. guaiac. q. f. ut f. pil. xlv. sumat iv.
ter in die cum cochlearibus iv. seq. julepi.

R Julep. e camphor. ℥vj.
Aq. alexet. simp. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

R Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xxx.
Elix. paregoric. gutt. xl.
Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haust. sumendus h. f.

Vel,

R Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
Vin. antimon. gutt. l.
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xxv.
Aq. alexet. spirituof.
Syr. croc. āā ℥i.

Vel,

R Gum. guaiac. v. o. solut. ℥i.
Aq. fontan. ℥i.
Spirit. mindereri ℥ij.
Aq. alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
Syr. de althæâ ℥i.

Blisters and setons, long continued,
are of infinite advantage in this com-
plaint.

If it be complicated with the reliques
of a venereal taint, prescribe the following:

R Mercur.

℞ Mercur. calcinat. granum unum.

Sulphur. antimon. præcipit. grana quatuor.

Extract. Thebaic. semigranum.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus; superbib. haust. decoct. sarsæ tepefact.

The chronic rheumatism, which shews itself in various parts of the body without fever, is sometimes the effect of the inflammatory species. Milk-diet, properly attended to, has great efficacy; so has bleeding, if the pulse will admit: if not, begin with calomel, in small doses; or with a gentle purge of infus. senæ:

Vel,

℞ Elect. e scammon. ʒij.

Vin. alb. ʒiʒ. m.

When the fever is gone, a dose of Dover's Powder, perhaps ʒi. or ʒʒ. bids very fair to relieve;

Vel,

℞ Extract. Thebaic. gr. ij.

Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iij.

Nitr. ʒʒ.

Theriac. Androm. ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bol. h. s. f.

The following method of giving the kermes mineral in the chronic rheumatism has been found remarkably successful.

℞ Kerm. mineral. grana tria.
 Camphor. gran. iv.
 Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ℥℥.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo h. s. sumend.

In case it purges, give the confect. Democrat. in the room of the conserv. cynosbat.

℞ Ligni sarsaparill. ℥iv.
 Rad. Ginseng. incis. ℥℥.
 Chinæ ℥i. Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. ℔iv. ad dimidiæ consumptionem.
 F. apozem. cujus bibat ℥viiij. modicè tepesact. post bolum et mane repet. in lect. ad urgendum diaphoresin.

℞ Conserv. aurant. ℥ij.
 Cinnab. antimon. lævigat. ℥i.
 Gum. guaiac. ℥vi.
 Cort. Winteran. pulv. ℥ii.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. elect.

Vel,

℞ Gum. guaiac.
 Cinnab. antimon. āā gr. xv.

Confect.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 85

Confect. Damocrat. ℥℥.

Syr. de althæâ, q. f. f. bolus bis vel ter in die sumendus; superbib. cochl. iv. seq. julep.

℞ Aq. lact. alexet. simp. ℥vi.
nephritic. ℥ij.

Spirit. nitr. dulc. ℥ij.

Syr. de althæâ ℥℥. f. julep. Vel haust. seq.

℞ Julep. camph. ℥i℥.

Aq. alex. spirit. ℥ij.

Tinct. guaiac. volat. ℥i.

Syr. croci ℥i. m. adde elix. paregor. ℥i. pro re natâ.

℞ Milleped. viv. ℥i℥.

Nuc. Moschat. ℥ij. contusis affunde vini Rhenan. Hocheismenf. ℥bi. f. expressio cujus sumat ℥ij. ter quatuorve in die, addendo cuilibet haustui ℥℥. sacchar. alb.

℞. Aq. alexet. simp. ℥i℥.
nephritic. ℥iij.

Nitr. purif. gr. xv.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Syr. de althæâ ℥ij. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

The lumbago and sciatica demand very nearly the same treatment as the rheumatism, chiefly the pills 81. — Issues and blisters near the part affected, and on the

G 3 thigh,

thigh, have often proved efficacious, tho' not always to be depended upon; the cause of the disease lying too deep to be affected by such superficial applications as vesicatories. Volatile applications, such as spirit. Terebinth. æthereal. given in the quantity of fifty or sixty drops in Decoct. guaiac. seem to bid the fairest, together with an outward application of the epithema volatile: the Burgundy plaster, with one eighth part of euphorbium, and Terebinth. Venet. q. s. is also well adapted to the disorder.

R Elect. lenitiv. ℥i℥.

Æthiop. mineral. ℥℥.

G. guaiac. pulv. ℥ij.

Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.

Syr. de althæâ q. s. f. f. elect. cum decoct. sarsæ
sumend. bis in die.

℥i of balsam. guaicin. taken twice a day, has been of great use in the lumbago and sciatica.

Of the P H R E N I T I S.

A Phrenitis is an inflammation of the brain or its membranes, with a constant delirium, and an acute continual fever.

The signs are, difficult respiration, continual watchings, disturbed sleep, red eyes and face, an irregular pulse, black and dry tongue, the urine thin and diaphanous, sudden startings out of bed, pulling and fingering the bed-cloaths, &c.

Bleeding largely is here absolutely necessary, together with stimulating clysters, and sinapisms for the feet, with blisters on the legs and arms; warm pediluvia, and embrocations for the head, it being previously shaved very close, should likewise be made use of.

R Acet. distillat.

Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Spirit. vol. aromat. āā ℥ij. f. embrocatio.

If this disorder happens in consequence of blows or accidents, bleeding will, in that case, be most undoubtedly useful.

Purges are useful in this disorder, because they carry off the morbid humours lodged about the præcordia ; lessen the too great impetus of the arterial blood ; derive it from the head towards the extreme parts ; and, at the same time, diminish the too great quantity of the fluids distending the vessels.

Promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux, in this case, as well as in all diseases of the head, is salutary, for this reason : The hæmorrhoidal vessels and carotid arteries convey the blood in different directions ; and therefore we may expect a very great avulsion.

The trephine may, in some cases, be applied.

Of the ELEPHANTIASIS.

THIS is a disease of the Torrid Zone, and known to the Arabians and Africans, in particular.

The patient is seized, without any preceding cause, with a cold rigor, which continues two or three hours; acute pains in the head, back and loins; nausea and vomiting, with pain in one of the inguinal glands; never in both:—a fever, and that a severe one, succeeds the rigor, which generally continues twenty, thirty, sometimes forty-eight hours; often attended with a delirium. The gland becomes red and hard; but rarely suppurates. A red streak runs down the thigh, from the swelled gland to the leg, almost an inch broad, and of a fresh colour; a swelling comes on, which as it increases, the fever abates; and thus is the matter thrown upon the leg by an imperfect crisis, which goes off in a few days, and returns at uncertain periods,

8

leaving

leaving the leg swelled, varicose turgid veins, the skin rough and rugged, with a thickened *membrana cellulosa*. Scales and chops also appear on the surface, which do not fall off, but are enlarged by the increasing thickness of the membranes.

The patient lives many years with this enormous bulky leg.

The cure, though uncertain and difficult, may be best attempted by the following methods :

After vomiting and purging, a free perspiration is to be encouraged and kept up by warm drinks, and wrapping the affected parts up with flannel.

℞ Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. ʒß.

Mercur. calcinat. gr. unum.

G. guaiac. pulv. gr. v.

Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus h. s. fumendus cum
haustu sequente.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiß.

Tinctur. serpent. virg. ʒij.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus.

After some days, give the cortex with elix. vitriol. freely, so as to get
7 down

down ℥ij. of the bark, which repeat occasionally.

This is a distemper easily communicated, and frequently is found to be hereditary. — *Lepra cutem, elephantiasis vero carnem occupat.*

Of the LEPRO A R A B U M.

THIS distemper is also known by the name of the West-India black scurvy, is contagious, and an African disease: it comes on gradually and slowly; first, in numerous spots on the body, of a yellow brown cast, which soon after turn purple, and of a copper colour. They appear on the forehead and chin. These increase, and grow thick and rough, with hard scales; a numbness in the fingers and toes; the hair falls off; the breath becomes difficult and foetid; and the voice hoarse. The lobes of the ears become thick, the cheeks large, and the face acquires a livid hue: rest is disturbed. These symptoms increase until the parts crack with dry fissures and knots; then follow ulcers of a virulent kind, affecting the hands and feet, with a fever which closes the fatal scene.

Persons labouring under this terrible malady are much disposed to venery.

Most

Most of these symptoms are observed in the elephantiasis.

Bleeding and antimonial vomits seem to be proper here in the beginning.

R Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. ℥iv.

Mercur. calcinat. lævigat. ℥ij.

G. guaiac. pulv. ℥ij.

Ol. sassafras gutt. xx.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n°. lxxx. sumat iij.

omni nocte h. s. superbib. haustum apozem. seq. tepefact.

R Decoct. sarsæ ꝑiß.

Aq. juniper. c. ℥iv.

Sal. diuretic. ℥ij. m. Sumat etiam ℥viiij. hujusce mane in lecto cum. vin. antimon. gutt. xl.

This should be continued for two or three months at least, with a due regard, at the same time, to a proper regimen. All fat, or pickled and dried meats should be avoided, as well as pork, high sauces, butter, cheese, beer, and spirits.

This disease sometimes terminates in the arthritic, or joint evil, depriving the patients of all sensation; and by degrees corrodes the tendons and vessels, so as to occasion

occasion the dropping off of the joints; and ulcerating the whole body, becomes highly infectious and fatal.

The kermes mineral, with camphire, may probably be of use in these cases, with a Decoct. farfæ.

The common leprosy in England is a local disease of the cutis, and its vessels and glands, generally owing to what the common people call a surfeit or cold. Of nine cases in ten of the Bath lepers, as 'tis found by long observation, the stagnating humours acquire various degrees of acrimony, and give hardness and thickness to the cutis. Mercurial medicines and warm bathing will contribute chiefly to cleanse the cutis: and, afterwards, sea-bathing, to strengthen them, and restore natural perspiration.

Of the Y A' W S.

THIS also is a distemper of African growth; brought thence by the negroes, who are generally attacked with it once in their lives, and seems to have a great affinity with the leprosy of the Jews. It appears without pain or sickness, in small pimples level with the skin, increasing and becoming pustules; soon after which the cuticle becomes white, cracks, and rubs off, and a clear serum exudes, and then dries. These pustules contain no pus; but a white slough appears, and under it a red fungous flesh, which protrudes and grows to the size of a mulberry. They are observable every where on the body, but more remarkably on the genitals, anus, arms, and face: when large, they are fewer in number, and vice versa. The hairs turn white, and the skin acquires a loathsome whitish aspect. This malady is also infectious, and yet the patient

tient loses neither his strength nor appetite.

The patient should be debarred all society.

℞ Æthiop. mineral. ℥i℥.

Antimon. crud. ppt. ℥i.

Theriac. Andromach. ℥i.

Camphor. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. f. elect. sumat n. m. molem
h. s. & mane; superbib. vini antimon. gutt. l.
ex haustu decoct. farsæ tepefactâ.

When the disease seems to be at a stand, give calomel, so as to excite a salivation of a pound and a half in twenty-four hours; let the discharge then decline gradually, purge gently, and give the decoct. farsæ.

The ulcers, &c. may be touched with the following:

℞ Mercur. sublim. corrosiv. ℥i.

Spirit. vin. rectificat. ℥ij. m.

In case the salivation in its progress seems ineffectual to stop the spreading of the disease, desist, and give alteratives. The pills prescribed for the lepra will answer here; and dress the parts with the following:

℞ Unguent.

℞ Unguent. basilic. flav. ℥i.

Mercur. corrosiv. rub. levigat. ℥i.

Alum. ust. ʒ℥. m.

Then cicatrize with the epulotic ointment; to which add alum ust. pro re natâ.

Some give the solution of sublimite.

The bones have been frequently found affected with nodes, and become carious and spongy. This is an incurable case.

The remains of this disease continue very painful in the soles of the feet a considerable time. In these circumstances warm bathing, and paring the callous skin, with the use of the escharotic powder or ointment, will be found very effectual.

Repellent applications are most assuredly very injurious, and so is the over-hasty exhibition of mercurials.—Nature is first to be assisted, by endeavouring to deposit the materia peccans, and determine it towards the surface; and then to expel the virus as soon as it can be done.

Of the Putrid, Bilious, West-India
F E V E R.

THIS fever chiefly attacks the Europeans, and more especially those who have too much indulged themselves in the free use of wine and spirits, and violent exercises, and expose themselves to the heat of the sun or the evening damps.

It comes on with faintness, sickness, and giddiness, and is soon after succeeded by a rigor and horror, with a head-ach and a high fever, flushing in the face, an inflamed redness and burning heat in the eyes, thirst and anxiety, oppression of the præcordia, frequent sighing, difficult respiration, and bilious vomitings; the pulse is quick, high, soft, and throbbing; never hard. In some it is quick and flow.

Bleeding freely is immediately necessary, and that must be proportioned to the strength of the patient, and repeated accordingly; though it is very rarely found to be of any use after the third day.

day.—After bleeding give a gentle vomit of oxymel; and the same evening throw up a clyster, if the bowels are costive, and then prescribe an opiate. In case of a diarrhœa, give a little rhubarb with an anodyne after it. When the primæ viæ have been well cleansed, a slight decoction of the cort. Peruv. provided the stomach will admit of it, promises to be serviceable, and is preferable to any other medicine.

But where the bark cannot be complied with, give as follows:

R Rad. serpen. virg. ℥ij.

Croc. Anglic. ʒ℥. infunde in aq. bullient.

℥x. per horam unam; colatur. ℥vj. adde

Aq. Ment. vulg. ℥ij.

Vin. Madeiren. ℥iv.

Syr. croc. ℥i.

Elix. vitriol. acid. q. s. ad gratiam; sumat
cochl. ij. omni horâ vel secundâ quâque
horâ.

If the putrid bilious fever predominates,

R Mann. ʒij.

Tamarind. condit. ℥i.

H 2

Tartar.

Tartar. vitriol. $\mathfrak{z}$ β . solve in feri lactis $\mathfrak{z}$ vj.
colat. adde

Tinctur. senæ $\mathfrak{z}$ β . m. sumat cochl. iij. et
repet. coch. unum post horas duas nisi al-
vus descenderit.

This simple procedure answers best in this disease. In the beginning give freely of tamarind beverage ; and as the fever approaches, a little wine may be allowed. Towards the close, give elix. vitriol. in the decoct. cort. or in mint and snake-root tea.

The vomiting attending this disease often eludes all the art of the physician. Sometimes a decoction of toasted bread, drank in small quantities, with two or three drops of tinct. Thebaic. in each draught, has been very useful.

Of the West-India Dry BELLY-ACH. or
COLICA PICTONUM.

THE patient is seized with a violent acute pain at the pit of the stomach, which extends itself to the bowels, attended with an inclination to vomit, and costiveness; and the intestines seem as if drawn up towards the back, with convulsive spasms: the pulse is low, without any appearance of fever or inflammation; but rather, on the contrary, a faintness and lowness of spirits. When the pain has continued long, and begins to abate, the patient feels an unusual sensation and tingling along the spina dorsi, which extending to the arms and legs, they thus become weak and paralytic.

The following method has been found successful:

Procure a stool by the gentlest method, Castor. ol. elect. e casia, manna, or emollient clysters: warm baths and fomentations are here very useful.

℞ Elect. lenitiv. ℥℥.

Ol. amygd. d. v. o. admixt. ℥℥.

Aq. hordei ℥iij.

Syr. rosar. q. s. sumat ut opus erit.

When a stool is procured, the following bolus may be given;

℞ Philon. Londinenf. ℥i.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. unum.

Balsam. Peruv. gutt decem. f. bolus.

If these should not be kept upon the stomach, give saline draughts in the act of fermentation, small in quantity, with gutt. xx. vel xxx. laud. liq.

Vel,

℞ Tartar. vitriol. ℥℥.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. unam; exhibe in cochl. uno aq. menthæ & repetatur donec vomitus cessaverit. Deinde sumat grana duo vel unum extract. Thebaic. vel repetatur bolus supra præscript.

After the vomiting ceases and stools are procured, nothing prevents or allays the acute pain better than the following bolus.

℞ Valer.

℞ Valer. pulv. ʒß.

Castor. Russ. ʒß.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bol. pro re natâ sumend.

Or camphire joined with laudanum might be given in a bolus.

In case the pulse rises, and feverish symptoms with inflammation come on, take away ten or twelve ounces of blood; but be very cautious in bleeding. If the opiates have given the least ease, prescribe as follows:

℞ Crem. tartar. pulv. ʒiij.

Tartar. solub. vel

Sal. Rupullens. ʒij.

Tartar. vitriolat. ʒi.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. tres. f. pulv. n°. vj. sumat
unum secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ ex
haustulo infusionis menthæ vulgaris ad instar
Theæ.

Should no stools be procured by these means, by the second or third day, six grains of the rad. jalap. recenter pulv. may be added to the above powders; and the balsam Peruv. dropped on sugar, and mixed with whey in the quantity of xv. or xx. drops, may

be frequently drank. In case of the return of the pains, recourse must be had to opiates and gentle purgatives mixed. The warm bath and emollient fomentations may be very properly applied; and a clyster injected, such as the following:

℞ Fot. commun. ℥ij.

Pissel. Barbudens. ℥ij. *Barbadens.*

Liniment. saponac. ℥iv. m.

Vel,

℞ Decoct. commun. pro clyst. ℥viij.

Pissel. Barbudens. ℥℔.

Balsam. Peruv. v. o. solut. ℥i.

Ol. Ricini (vulgo Castor oil) ℥iij. m. f. enema.

Vel,

℞. Liniment. saponac. ℥ij.

Opii solut.

Balsam. Peruv. āā ℥ij. m. f. linimentum.

If convulsions come on, mix musk with opium.

℞ Moschi ℥℔.

Extract. Thebaic. gran. duo.

Balsam Peruv. q. f. f. pilulæ n^o. ij. statim sumendæ & pro re natâ repetendæ.

The

The bowels should be kept open for a few days by the following:

R Infus. senæ ℥iij.

Tinctur. ejusd. ℥i.

Syr. solutiv. ꝑvj. m. sumat cochl. iij. & repetatur pro re natâ.

The patient should, then, be advised to use exercise on horseback, and frictions on the back and limbs. The Bath waters will also prove very effectual in paralytic complaints; and, to remove the pains so common after this disease, one grain of calomel with three of camphire, taken at bed-time, and repeated occasionally, will be found of great advantage, together with continued blisters. Afterwards

R Cort. Peruv. crassè pulv. ℥i.

Cort. aurant. ꝑiij.

Rad. rhæi.

Cassiamun. āā ꝑi℥.

Balsam. Peruv. ꝑij.

Vin. Madeirens. ℥iij.

Digere leni calore per xxiv vel xxx. horas; deinde cola, & sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die,

Of

OF POISONS.

The CANINE MADNESS.

WE may easily distinguish a dog to be mad by his dull and heavy look, endeavouring to hide himself, and seldom or ever barking; and yet he is angry and snarls at strangers, and fawns and leaps on his owner; by refusing meat and drink, drooping, and hanging down his ears and tail, laying often down as if going to sleep.—This is the first stage of madness, which is dangerous, though, perhaps, not so infectious.

Soon after this he begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, flavers a good deal, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep, flies suddenly at the by-standers, and runs forward in a curve line.—These symptoms increase, and he knows not his owner; his eyes are thick and dim, and water, like tears, runs from them; his tongue is of a lead colour; he grows faint and weak, and often falls down; then rises and attempts to fly at something, grows mad and furious.

ous.—This is the last stage, in which he seldom lives above thirty hours.—The nearer to this state, the more dangerous is the bite, and the more direful its effects.

The smallest quantity of this saliva, either fresh or dried, or in any way communicated, has produced this disease, with all its frightful symptoms. It may sometimes lie dormant; but is brought into action, with great fury, after some time.

The symptoms attending upon the bite of a mad dog are,

The part bitten begins to be painful; then come on wandering pains gradually, with an uneasiness and heaviness, disturbed sleep and frightful dreams, accompanied with tossings of the body, sudden starting and spasms, sighing, a love for solitude and anxiety. These symptoms continue through the whole course of the distemper, increasing daily, with the addition of a difficulty of breathing, horror, dread of mind, (which is violently agitated on the sight of water or other kinds of liquid, or on seeing

ing a looking-glass) great tremor, loss of appetite. They can swallow any thing which is soft and solid; but when their lips come but in contact with a fluid, they start back in the greatest fury and agony; they vomit a bilious matter; a fever with great heat comes on, attended with a continual watching, sometimes with a priapism; the tongue becomes dry and rough, and often lolls out of the mouth; the voice becomes hoarse; the thirst is very considerable, and yet they cannot drink; they endeavour to spit at the by-standers, even involuntarily, with a desire of biting those they can come at; and yet have sense enough to beg they would keep from them, for fear of an accident of that kind; they rage, and foam at the mouth; they cannot bear to see a person in scarlet; their pulse sinks, and their breathing fails; cold clammy sweats come on, with convulsions, which finishes the melancholy tragedy.

The wound should be immediately enlarged, or entirely cut out; then apply a
cupping-

cupping-glass with scarification; after which cauterize the wound, washing it daily with salt-water and vinegar, and keep it open with escharotics.

Some prefer rubbing the wound daily with the unguent. mercur. fort.

Bleeding is recommended by some, to eight or twelve ounces; but that is not necessary, unless the patient be of a plethoric habit.

Emetics may be very proper, and at night,

R Mosch. optim. gr. xvi.

Cinnab. nativ. lævigat. ʒß.

Pil. sapon. gr. viij.

Camphor. gr. vj.

Balsam Peruv. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus.

Next morning,

R Infus. senæ ʒiij.

Tinctur. ejusd. ʒß.

Sal. Glaub. ʒiij.

Syr. solutiv. ʒij. m.

The same evening, or next day, put the patient into a cold bath, or dip him in the sea, rub him dry, and put him to bed, repeating the musk bolus, with

ʒß

℞ of the infusion of valerian and saffras, with as much warm small white-wine whey as you can get him to drink, to encourage sweating.—This should be repeated, together with bathing, &c. successively for four, six, or seven nights, if the animal was raving mad, and for three or four nights at the next full moon, and the change.

The morning after this course order the cold bath and friction; and then the patients may follow their ordinary vocations, taking care only that they get no cold.

In case the hydrophobia has seized the patient before assistance has been had, bleed *ad deliquium fere animi*; then proceed in the above method, enlarging your dose of opium to the quantity of two grains; apply a galbanum plaster, with ℥ of opium to the fauces; and this must be repeated or lessened, as occasion requires.

Mercurials have been strongly recommended, as efficacious in this melancholy disorder; and, in my opinion, not without the appearance of reason.

Of

Of Corrosive SUBLIMATE, or ARSENIC.

THIS substance taken inwardly, produces violent gripings in the stomach and bowels, distension, vomiting, great heat, thirst, cold sweats, tremors, convulsions, inflammation, gangrene, and finally death. A mortification of the pudenda is peculiar to the poison of arsenic.

Give large quantities of milk, honey, and sugar mixed, of warm water and oil, and add ipecacuanh. to promote as quick a discharge upwards as possible, and oily clysters. When you have obtained a free evacuation both ways, let the person drink very plentifully of aq. hordei cum g. Arabic. sperm. cet. pulv. tragacanth. fat veal and mutton broths, milk, oil, &c. not forgetting to keep the body open for several days in order to carry off the poison.

White arsenic has a milky whiteness, is gritty and insipid: it swims on the surface of cold water, like a pale sulphureous film; but the greatest part sinks to the bottom, and remains there undissolved.

Thrown

Thrown on red-hot iron, it does not flame, but rises entirely in thick white fumes, which have the stench of garlick, and covers cold iron held just over them, with white flowers. Ten grains boiled in $\bar{z}$ iv. of clear water, and then passed thro' a filter, I divided into five equal parts, and put into as many glasses.—In one I poured a few drops of spirit of sal. ammon. into another, some of the lixiv. tartar. into a third, strong spirit of vitriol; into the fourth, some spirit of salt; and into the fifth, some syrup of violets. The first threw down a few particles of pale sediment; the second gave a white cloud, which hung a little above the middle of the glass; the third and fourth made a considerable precipitation of a lightish-coloured substance, which in the former hardened into glittering crystals sticking to the sides and bottom of the glass. Syrup of violets produced a beautiful pale green tincture, &c.

Of O P I U M.

IF opium be swallowed, it occasions apoplectic symptoms; in which case bleed freely, and give an emetic immediately, with sal vitriol. $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ vel $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$. in every draught of warm water; apply blisters, and give large doses of the sal diuretic, or any other alkaline salts. *Signature of Castor destroys its Effect at opium*

Gentle aloetic purges are also very proper in this case.

R Pil. rufi $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.

Sal. diuretic. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.

Elix. aloet. q. s. f. pil. n^o. iv. statim sumendæ
& repetendæ pro re natâ.

R Tinct. hier. pic. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\beta$.

Jalap. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$. m. vel,

Infus. sen. com $\mathfrak{z}\beta$.

Tinct. sen. $\mathfrak{z}\beta$.

El. e scam. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.

OF BITES and STINGS of VENOMOUS
CREATURES.

IN the bite of the viper, common fallad oil applied to the part has been found to be a sufficient remedy.

In all venomous bites and stings, it will be proper to relax the skin by emollient fomentations and cataplasms of bread, milk, and oil; and sometimes with the Theriaca mixed.

The rattle-snake bite is said to be cured by the following method:

Take plantain and hoarhound in the summer, the roots and branches together, a sufficient quantity; bruise them, and express the juice; of which give one large spoonful. If the patient swells, you must force it down his throat. This generally answers; but in case it should not, give another spoonful in about an hour after, which seldom or never fails. If the roots be dry, moisten them with a little water.—A leaf of tobacco steeped in rum may be applied to the wound.

Milk

Milk is counted an universal remedy against all poisons that kill by inflammation; more especially with the addition of oil.

Would not bleeding plentifully abate much of the inflammation?

Of a G O N O R R H Œ A.

A Gonorrhœa virulenta is a flux of virulent matter, in consequence of an impure contact and coition with an infected person.

It generally appears in a few days, about the third or fourth after receiving the infection, with a titillation about the glans penis; a sensation of heat, attended with a pricking pain in making water. The running is at first small in quantity, and whitish: as it increases, it appears yellow or green; nay, even bloody, according to the degree of virulence and infection, and disposition and habit of the body. Hence arise inflammation, excoriation, and pain in erection, swelling of testicles, phymosis, paraphymosis, chancres and buboes.

Whey and small diluting drinks are to be plentifully taken, together with a light diet, free from high and stimulating sauces.

Bathe

Bathe the parts frequently with warm milk and water.

Bleeding is very necessary in the beginning from ℥vi. to ℥xij. more especially in full plethoric constitutions, and in proportion to the degree of virulence and inflammation; then inject *ol. amygd. d. recent.* twice a day for the first week. Afterwards,

R Vitriol. alb. ℥i.

Lapid. calaminar. gr. v.

Aq. fontan. ℥ij℥. m. f. injectio.

But we should not be too precipitate in prescribing injections.

R Aq. hord. ℥ij.

Sal. Rupullens. ℥ijj.

Syr. rosar. ℥ij. m. sumat semel vel bis in septimanâ; vel pro re natâ.

R Calomel. ppt. gr. v.

Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus, & proximâ nocte repetendus; deinde sumat potionem catharticam sequentem cum debito regimine.

R Infus. senæ ℥ijj.

Tartar. solub. ℥ijj.

Tinctur. senæ ℥ij. m.

Repeat this twice or thrice, or as there may be occasion; then rub the glans penis and perinæum well with unguent. mercur. forte; yet so as not to occasion a forenefs of the mouth. This perfift in for about ten or twelve days: after which the following electuary may compleat the cure.

℞ Pulv. rhæi ℥ij.

e tragacanth. c. ℥iij.

Balsam. copaiv. ℥i.

Syr. ros. q. f. sumat n. m. molem bis in die.

The following method may also prove effectual: After the oily injection and a few lenient purges,

℞ Mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. ℥℥.

Solve in aq. font. ℔i.

℞. Hujus solutionis ℥ij.

Aq. fontan. ℥iv. m. f. injectio.

This has in a few days removed all the symptoms of a fresh infection in women.

The following is in much esteem:

℞ Argent. viv. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. q. f. ad extinct. globular.

Adde sulph. præcipit. antim. ℥ij. f. pil. xvi.

sumat ij. h. f. & mane.

℞ Argent.

R Argent. viv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ß.

Mucilag. g. Arabic. $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. m. bene & cum $\mathfrak{z}$ vi.
aq. hordei f. injectio bis die utend.

Others give the sublimate in the quantity of half a grain dissolved in aq. menth. $\mathfrak{z}$ i. twice a day, and finish the cure with it; and order the same with some variation of the dose throughout all the stages of this disease.

Many again pretend at a speedy cure by giving an injection ex vitriol. alb. only, complying with the humour of their patients rather than with the dictates of common honesty, and dismiss their patients as sound, though they often return worse than they were before—Nay, many are often imposed upon by these bad men, and are treated as infected, where probably there was not the least taint of infection.

In the hernia humoralis bleed, and repeat it occasionally; suspend the parts in a bag-truss, and confine the patient to bed; and if the swelling and inflammation be great, apply a bread and milk

I 4 poultice,

poultice, with some of the unguent. mercurial. about $\mathfrak{z}i$. Vomit with ipecacuanh. repeat the vomit as you see occasion, and purge briskly.

A bubo in its first appearance, unaccompanied with other symptoms, is best carried off by bleeding, purging, and rubbing in the unguent. mercur. forte; but if it be farther advanced, and matter is formed, encourage it by laying aside all evacuations, and apply the galbanum plaster, or cataplasma. maturans warmed, twice or thrice a day, and open it in due time by caustic. Then finish the cure with the sublimate as above, joined with a decoct. sarfæ.

But salivation is certainly here the best method to insure a thorough removal of all the venereal complaints, especially if attended with pocky eruptions, ulcers, or sore throat.

Phymosis and paraphymosis will yield to emollient cataplasms, unguent. mercur. emetics and brisk purgatives.— Sometimes it may be convenient to throw an injection between the glans and prepuce in the phymosis.

Chancres are best cured by cutting them off, and rubbing in the unguent. mercur. ; if they prove obstinate, fumigate with cinnab. factit. ℥ij. placed on an iron warm enough to raise a flame with smoak ; but not so red-hot as to permit it to fly off too hastily.—This method pursued once or twice a day has been known to succeed. — Oil has also been commended by some in these cases. A solution of vitriol. Roman. is effectual in this case. Sometimes it is requisite to touch them with aq. fortis dropt from a pen on the part, after cutting them off.

Chordée and priapism require a free use of the lancet, vomits and purgatives.

℞ Aq. hord. ℥ij.

Gum. Arabic. pulv. ℥i.

Camphor. gr. tria.

· Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. decem.

Syr. de althæâ ℥i. f. haustus h. f. sumendus, &
pro re natâ repetendus.

Fomentations, emollient cataplasms, and the unguent. mercurial. have all their use here.

Caruncles

Caruncles are effectually removed by bougies, used at first but sparingly; and if on their introduction (being first rubbed with oil) any symptoms arise with pain, bleed and purge, and confine the patient to his bed; and then let him continue to use them till this complaint is happily removed.

Nodes and old rheumatic pains in the joints, also nocturnal pains depending on a venereal cause, may be happily relived by the decoct. mezer.

R Corticis mezer. rec. ℥i.

Aq. font. cong. i℔. coque ad cong. i. sub fin.
add. glycyrrhiz. incis. ℥i. dosis ℥℔ ter
quaterve in die.

It must be persisted in for two or three months; and if other venereal symptoms attend, mercurials must be called in with the decoction.

Of the LUES VENEREA.

TH E lues venerea, so called, appears with buboes, which are succeeded by ulcers: these, if hastily cured, contaminate the skin about the breast, arms, and pudenda, chiefly with small spots, called by our moderns scurvy; but which are, in reality, nothing less than pocky symptoms, and essentially different from scorbutic spots, arising too from a different cause. Pains attend the limbs all over; then nodes appear on the skull and tibiæ, which are very painful, and become at length rotten and carious; the throat grows ulcerous, and thence the disease creeps towards the nose, which these ulcers destroy.

Sometimes the lues is attended with chops in the inside of the lips, palms of the hands, and behind the ears; deafness: at other times the eyes are painful, red, and itch.—Various, in short, are the symptoms under which these miserable patients languish.

Salivation

Salivation is the radical cure of this confirmed state, bleeding being first premised, especially in plethoric persons, and unction seems to be the most effectual method of raising it.

R Argent. viv. ℥i.

Axung. porcin. ℥ij. m.

Of this let the patient rub in ℥ij. night and morning, with his own hands, from the ancles upwards to the knee, all round the joints, and so to his thighs, which are to be covered with flannel drawers and worsted stockings. When one ounce of the ointment has been used, it will be best to wait its effects, and to proceed gradually, so as that the salivation may not be too hastily brought on. In case the mouth begins to be sore and swell, use the ointment but once in twenty-four hours.

It happens sometimes, that to raise the spitting, will require more than one ounce of the argent. viv. Examine the mouth carefully, by which means you will be better enabled to determine concerning the force of the mercury already used ;

used; and it is certainly more agreeable to effect a spitting without occasioning the head to swell, if it can possibly be done. If no symptoms of a salivation appear, after some few days, vomit with turpeth. mineral. gr. vi. and give very plentifully of warm gruel, whey, or chicken-broth.—In case of a diarrhœa,

℞ Eleæ. e scordio ʒi.

Pulv. e bolo. f. o. ʒß. f. bolus sumend. statim & repetendus ut opus fuerit, cum cochl. iv. julep. seq.

℞ Aq. cinnam. simp. ʒvj.

spirituos. ʒi.

Tinctur. terr. Japon. ʒiij. m.

Order the patient the Decoct. alb. for common drink.

If the looseness be attended with a violent pain and griping,

℞ Decoct. alb. ʒviij.

Opij solut. grana duo. f. enema.

Vel,

℞ Juscul. vervecin. ℥ß.

Confect. Fracast.

Theriac. Andromach. āā ʒiij. m. f. enema.

Order

Order some red wine with spice.

Should the salivation be too suddenly raised and endanger the patient, bleed largely, and throw up brisk clysters repeatedly.

If the salivation continues too long, you may easily lower it by gentle purges.

R Infus. senæ ℥ij.

Tinctur. senæ ℥iij.

Sal. diuretic. ℥ß.

Syr. ros. ʒi. f. haustus summo manè sumendus, & pro re natâ cum regimine repetendus.

To raise a salivation by calomel, take five grains in a bolus at night, and repeat it every other night till you have taken about one drachm; then stop, and proceed with caution. Nothing requires more attention than the powers of mercury; since men, differing greatly in their constitutions, will be variously affected by its use. About three pints of saliva a day is a sufficient quantity; and this continued and kept up from three to five weeks, according to the exigency of the distemper.—After which gentle purges,

purges, and the Decoct. farfæ, drank in the quantity of a quart a day for four weeks, will be of great service.

R Rafur. farfæ ℥iv.

ginseng. ℥℔. coque leni igne in aq.
fontan. ℥iv. ad ℥ij. cola pro usu.

The following gargle will be proper to wash the mouth with.

R Vin. rub. ℥℔.

Tinctur. myrrh.

Mel. commun. āā. ℥℔. m.

Vel,

R Tinctur. rofar.

where it can be borne.

Vel,

R Mucilag. sem. cydon. ℥iv.

Tinctur. rofar. ℥ij. m.

In case of an ulcerated throat, use the spirit. fal. corrosiv. lowered with water ℥i. to ℥ij. but the best application is cinnabarine fumigations, ℥i at a time.

Opiates will most effectually relieve the nocturnal pains, till a radical cure be effected.

Those

Those who are unwilling to undergo a salivation, may be cured sometimes by the following method.

R Mercur. calcinat. gr. i. ad duo.

Sulph. antimon. præcipit. grana quinque.

Extract. Thebaic. semigranum ad granum unum.

Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. bolus omni nocte sumendus horâ somni.

R Rad. mezereon. ʒij.

Rasur. sarsaparill. ʒiij. coque in aq. font. ℥iv. ad ℥ij. sumat ℥ß. ter vel quater in die.

This method should be closely complied with till there appear no more symptoms of the infection; and even for a fortnight at least after they have disappeared. — Warm bathing would certainly assist this method greatly.

Some give the sublimate from half a grain to one grain, twice a day, joined to a decoction of sarsa, when that can be complied with. Some mix the solution of half a grain of sublimate in the decoct. sarsæ.—We are told of much success attending this method of curing the lues. How far the constitution may
or

may not suffer from it, must be determined by time and experience.

Small doses of calomel joined with rhubarb, or some of the powerful alteratives, judiciously given, may be very efficacious in the lues of children.

Ulcers in the throat are cured better by equal parts of calomel and myrrh, by way of fumigation, than by cinna-
bar. Sublimate given to gr. β . every day, also tends much towards a radical extirpation of the disorder. Veruscaæ are taken down with lunar caustic.

Of a GLEET.

A Gleet is the flux of a thin matter, something like the white of eggs, from the privy parts, owing to a relaxation. It is distinguished from a gonorrhœa simplex by the colour and consistence of the matter, and by the diseases that precede its appearance.

A strengthening, astringent regimen is the most proper to remove this disorder. Cold bathing, riding on horseback, and Pyrmont waters, will contribute greatly to that end. The medicines prescribed should be such as the following :

R Oliban. pulv.

Extract. cort. Peruv. āā ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus ter in die sumendus ;
superbib. haust. aq. Pyrmont. in quo in-
stillentur gutt. xxx. tinctur. saturnin.

This method should be continued for ten days.

Vel,

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒiij.

rhæi elect. ʒi.

resin. alb. pulv. ʒij.

Balsam.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 131

Balsam. copaiv. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect. sumat n. m. molem
bis in die cum haustu aq. Pyrmont. horis
intermediis sumat guttas xl. seq. misturæ ex
paullulo sacchar. alb.

℞ Balsam. guaiacin.

copaiv.

traumatic. āā ℥ij. m.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. rhæi ℥℥.

e succin. comp. ℥i℥.

Refin. alb. pulv. ℥i.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n°. xxxvj. sumat
tres vel duas omni mane.

Vel,

℞ Elix. vitriol. acid. ℥ij.

Tinctur. Japon. ℥vj. m. sumat gutt. xl. ter
in die ex decoct. cort. vel vin. rubr.

Vel,

℞ Vitriol. cœrul. ℥i.

Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥i.

spirituof. ℥℥. solve & f. tinctura.

℞ Hujus tincturæ ℥i.

Aq. menth. ℥i. f. haustus bis in die sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Tinctur. rosar. ℥ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. duas; f. haustus quartâ
vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

K 2

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥vi.

Pulv. e ceruss. comp. ℥i.

Vitriol. alb. gr. decem. m. f. injectio.

This may be made, omitting the white ceruss and adding some more of the white vitriol, as there may be occasion. The aq. calcis may be added to this injection. This may be used very successfully, by putting ʒß. to ℥vi. of water. Blistering the perinæum has cured an obstinate gleet, as we are told by very great and undoubted authority.

The following is much in use, and has been very efficacious.

℞ Argent. viv. ʒiß.

Test. ostreor. ʒiß.

Syr. alb. crass. consistent. ʒiv. probè terentur in mortario donec globuli mercuriales evanescerint; tunc adde aq. commun. q. s. ut f. injectio ℥viij. bis in die utend. agitâtâ phialâ.

This injection will, in general, succeed in the cure of a gonorrhœa, after two or three doses of gentle physic; and it may be made cum mucilag. gum. Arabic. loco test. ostreor. &c.

Of the CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

THIS distemper, called Chorea Sancti Viti, (St. Vitus's Dance) is of the spasmodic kind. It is properly a disease of children, and more especially girls.

In this malady the legs and arms are in constant convulsive agitations; and so is the head: lolling out of the tongue, inarticulate speech, and a ridiculous drawing the leg after them, attend these patients. They cannot direct their arm properly up to their mouths, and they drink greedily.

Cold bathing and steel medicines are, in general, of use, in this case: and if the strength of the patient will admit of it, bleeding. Vomits and purgatives are also occasionally necessary; if worms be suspected, prescribe

R Limat. flann. ℥i. ad ʒß.

Rhæi gr. iij. vel vi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus mane & vesperi sumendus.

Vel,

R Calomel. gr. unum.

Terebinth. q. f. f. pilula ad duas vices repetenda ; tunc sumat potionem purgativam.

Sea-bathing, and the Valerian in substance given to the quantity of two or three drachms a day, have been very successfully used.—Millepedes, the cortex, and cold bathing have also been prescribed to advantage.

OF

Of the D I E A S E S of I N F A N T S.

THE first diseases of infants, generally arise from a retention of the meconium. This will be productive of pain, gripes, and convulsions. These may be relieved by the following:

R Juscul. recent. ℥ij.
Sacchar. rub. ℥ij. f. enemâ.

Vel,

R Ol. amygd. d. ℥ij.
Syr. rosar. solut.
Aq. puræ aâ ℥i.

Vel,

R Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. vi.
Rhæi elect. gr. iv.
Sacchar. gr. vi.
Ol. anisi gutt. i. f. pulvis, pro duabus do-
sibus.

Vel,

R Rhæi opt. subtilissimè trit. & pulv. gr. iv.
Sem. anisi minutissimè pulv. gr. ij. f. pulvis.

I have always given the following powder to children the moment they were brought into the world, and repeated it

K 4 every

every other day for three or four times, and ever found it of great use in preventing their gripings, &c. by emptying their tender bowels of their load.

℞ Magnes. alb. gr. iv. ad ʒß.

Water wherein fresh mutton is lightly boiled is of great advantage here; being food and medicine, and opposite in its nature to acidity, the great source of children's diseases. This, with the use of the above powders, seldom fails of success. If vomiting and looseness attends this tender age, give gr. ij. ad gr. iv. pulv. ipecacuan. in two or three spoonfuls of mutton-broth in a clyster, and repeat it pro re natâ. Perhaps adding ʒß Theriaca may be an useful addition. I have known four grains of ipecacuanha given to an infant seven days old in a clyster with great advantage.

Of the APTHÆ, or THRUSH.

THIS disease appears by little ulcers in the mouth, of a white appearance; sometimes of a yellow colour. They are, in general, owing to acidities in the primæ viæ.

In this disorder nothing avails more than a little magnesia and rhubarb, with thin chicken water. The ulcers may be touched with tinct. rosar. to prevent their spreading.

If this disorder is the consequence of any venereal taint, regard must be had to the primary cause. Keep the mouth clean with

℞ Aq. hord. ℥iij.

Syr. e moris ℥vj. m. adde mel rosar. vel acet.
pro re natâ.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥ij.

alexet. spirituos. ℥i.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.

Sprit. c. c. per se gutt. decem.

Syr. bals. ℥i. f. mixtura & sumat cochl. unum
parvulum subindè.

Of

OF DENTITION in CHILDREN.

WHEN children are about cutting their teeth, they flaver much, are feverish, hot, and uneasy; their gums swell, and are very painful; they are sometimes loose, and at other times costive; now and then convulsions come on.

Leeches are often of use, applied behind the ears; and the following:

℞ Aq. puræ ℥ij.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ʒi.

Sperm. cet. v. o. solut. ʒij.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. ʒij.

Spirit. c. c. per se gutt. xx.

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xx.

Syr. simp. ʒij. f. mixtura cujus capiat cochl.
parvulum pro re natâ.

The gums should be opened with a lancet, and blisters laid on, in case of fits or convulsions. The body, if costive, should be kept open.

Of

Of a HOOPING COUGH.

CHILDREN, upon account of the weakness and laxity of their viscera, are much more subject to this distemper than adults.

It is a convulsive cough, occasioned by a viscid and thick matter lodged about the bronchia, trachea, and fauces, which sticking close cannot be easily expectorated; and therefore the poor infants, in endeavouring to bring it up, strain most violently, till they become almost suffocated and convulsed.

Hence we are plainly taught the indication, which should be attempted by attenuants and dissolvents; and, next, by corroborants. It is of great consequence, in the cure of this disease, to prevent children cramming themselves so much as they generally do.

Bleeding may sometimes be useful, to prevent inflammation of the internal membrane of the lungs; though I should prefer cupping between the neck and shoulders.—Oxymel vomits should be repeated.

Vel,

℞ Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥iij.

Pulv. ipecacuanh.

ihæi āā ʒi.

Elix. paregoric. ʒi.

Syr. solutiv. ʒij. m. sumat cochleare parvulum subinde.

℞ Lac. ammoniac. ℥ij.

Syr. balsam. ʒiij.

A strong solution of millepedes in aq. Puleg. seldom fails of being very useful.

Vel,

℞ Cinnab. nativ. ʒij.

Syr. capill. vener.

ribes. āā ʒiβ.

Qxymel. scillitic. ʒij.

The following powder has been repeatedly found successful in the chin-cough.

℞ Pulv. è chel. cancror. ʒβ.

Tart. emet. gr. ij. accurate misceantur.

Each grain contains one-sixteenth part of emetic tartar; and one grain to two is a sufficient dose to be given in the forenoon between breakfast and dinner in currant jelly, or milk and water. Give
such

such a dose as will vomit, and repeat as you find needful.

One grain or half a grain with nitre and pulv. contrayerva. c. given at night, reduces the fever. A light diet is proper. If costive, mix magnesia with it.

Blisters, issues, and setons may be occasionally prescribed, with mercurials, the bark, and country air.

Of the RICKETS.

THIS disorder affects the bones of children, and causes a considerable protuberance, incurvation, or distortion of them.

These disorders arise from various causes, but more particularly, when proper care has not been taken with children; when they have been too tightly swathed in some parts, and too loose in others; keeping them too long in one and the same position; not keeping them clean and dry. Sometimes it may arise from a lax habit: at others, from want of proper motion. It

It usually appears about the eighth or ninth month, and continues to the sixth or seventh year of the child's age. The head becomes large, the countenance full and florid, the joints knotty and distorted, especially about the wrists; less near the ancles.—The ribs protuberate, and grow crooked; the abdomen and hypochondria swell; a cough and disorders of the lungs succeed; and there is, withal, a very early understanding, and the child moves but weakly and waddles.

The regimen should be light, and properly seasoned; the air dry and clear. Exercise and motion should be encouraged, and bandage, as well as instruments, contrived to keep the limbs in a proper site; but we should take care that they be so formed as not to put the child in pain, or restrain it too much.

Cold bathing is of infinite use; after which we should not omit friction, and placing the child between two blankets, so as to encourage a free diaphoresis. The back should be well rubbed with aq. regin. Hungar. spirit. vin. camphor. or good old rum every night.

Vel,

℞ Ol. palmæ ℥ij.

Balsam. Peruv.

Ol. nuc. Moschat. p. ex āā ℥i.

caryoph.

fuccin. āā gutt. xi.

Spirit. fal. ammon. ℥ij. & inungentur partes
affectæ quotidie.

A few grains of ipecacuanha may be now and then proper; and then the following :

℞ Æthiop. mineral. pulv.

Rhæi elect. āā gr. v.

Spec. aromat. gr. ij. f. pulvis ter in septimanâ
repetendus.

Chalybeates are very serviceable.

℞. Vin. chalyb. gutt. xx. ad lx. ex cochl. ij.
decoct. cort. Peruv. bis in die.

Vel,

℞ Tinctur. flor. Martial. gutt. x. ad xx. e cochl. i.
infus. amar. simp. circa meridiem & vesperi.

Millepedes swallowed down alive, and decoct. of the bark with red wine, in moderation after dinner, are all very allowable.

Of

Of W O R M S.

WORMS are of three kinds; the round, the ascarides, and the tænia; and are most frequently found in children, more especially when they are suckling, and are at the same time indulged with meat; for their tender stomachs cannot digest solids.—Such food, therefore, will corrupt, and produce worms. — They are known to exist by a nausea attending, with an inclination to vomit, looseness, faintings, intermitting weak pulse, itching of the nose, sometimes at the anus, fits and convulsions: they also may produce hunger, voracity, costiveness, paleness, foetid breath, grinding of the teeth, and even death.

The diet should be light animal food, and a moderate allowance of red port wine. A pint of water in which $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. argent. viv. has been boiled, is a useful drink. Æthiops and rhubarb is chiefly proper for children, especially after purging, where they can bear it.

R Rasur.

R Rasur. stann. (non pulv.) ℥ij.

Conserv. anthos. ℥ij.

Pulv. rhæi ℥ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect. ter vel quater in die sumend. cum haustu. infus. rutæ. Semel in septimana sumat seq. potionem.

R Infus. senæ ℥ijß.

Tinctur. senæ.

Syr. ros. solut. āā ℥ß.

A grain of calomel taken in a pill going to rest, is very proper, which, in a day or two after, may be purged off with a few grains of rhubarb, proportioned to the patient's age and strength.

R Mercur. alcalizat.

Magnes. alb. āā gr. vj. f. pulv. h. f. sumendus. Mane seq. & meridie sumat cochl. ij. decoct. cort. Peruv.

Or,

R Corallin. ℥i.

Æthiop. mineral.

Pulv. sem. fanton. āā ℥ij.

Sabinæ ℥i. f. pulv. n°. xij. sumat unum horâ somni & mane ex quovis vehiculo.

India pink-root in powder to ℥ß. for children of three years old, has been found a powerful medicine.

L

So

So has soap from ʒij. to ʒi. in grown people; and lime-water, where the stomach has been chiefly concerned.

The ascarides, or small worms, chiefly irritate the anus, and lodge about the rectum. Clysters of Sabina are very proper, as well as brisk purges *expil. e colocynth. cum aloet.* with or without calomel, or *tinctur. sacra*, or *limat. stann.* ʒij. every day, and purging once a week; and here, after proper evacuation, a decoction of the bark might be prescribed to great advantage, by preventing their return. Sea-water has been effectual in destroying worms in children, when other things have failed.

The Guinea-worm of the West-Indies is from one to two feet long, of a tape-like appearance, with a blackish head. Little pain is perceived till it occasions a troublesome boil or tumour in the leg or thigh, where it generally takes up its seat. As soon as the boil breaks, its head makes its appearance. These worms are produced from ova contained and swimming in the waters in hot climates.

Aloetics

Aloetics are by some recommended to promote their discharge from the body; but the usual method is, to gently tie the head of the worm to a piece of lead, to prevent its getting back, and so proceed to keep rolling the worm on the lead as it advances forward daily, till it be entirely drawn out. Lint, silk or cotton, will just answer as well.

In the tape-worm garlick has been found a specific, by swallowing a clove or two of it in the morning, and drinking spa water after it.

Of the H I C C U P.

THE hiccup is a convulsive spasm of the œsophagus, the muscles serving for deglutition, and the stomach: the diaphragm was by some thought to be in fault; but without any foundation.

Hippocrates observes, that it may proceed either from too much emptiness or fullness, particularly of the brain; sometimes it is local in the stomach. Much depends on its being a symptomatic or a primary disease.

The musk julep proves serviceable in this disorder, when symptomatic, and attended with flatus; also the following:

R Spirit. volat. fœtid.

Tinctur. succini āā ʒij. sumat gutt. l. subinde e cochl. ij. julep. e Moscho.

Add some drops of laudanum, as you think proper, to the medicines above.

Sternutatories frequently give relief; and emetics, when it arises from the stomach.

Of PALPITATION of the HEART.

A Palpitation of the heart is a quick, strong, and irregular motion of that organ, occasioned by violent and sudden passion; by hectic heats; by an aneurism, polypus, &c.

Bleeding often and freely is the chief and only remedy in this case; unless it arise from weak nerves or a lax habit: then corroborants will be proper; such as the cortex, mineral waters, &c.

In case of an asthma, blister, and give some volatile drops in an infusion of valerian, twice or thrice a day.

In a polypus, the patient ought to be very regular in diet, moderate in exercise, and to make use of the chalybeate waters; though there can be very little expected under such a circumstance.

Upon the whole, when the palpitation arises from a weak stomach, rendered extremely irritable, the best remedies are vomits, the bark, bitters,

exercife, and tinct. facra ; for present relief, fpirit. c. c. tinctur. caftor. æther, &c.

When palpitations arife from gouty fpafms affecting the heart, volatiles, blifters, and warm pediluvia for the feet, with bleeding, if the patient is plethoric, will answer beft.

Of

Of a CATALEPSIS.

A Catalepsis is a very rare and uncommon distemper, in which the patient remains stiff, senseless, and motionless, as a statue. He neither hears or sees, though his eyes be wide open; neither does he feel, though ever so severely prickt or burnt: he swallows whatever is offered to him voraciously. The countenance continues florid. Towards the close of the fit, he sighs very deep, and so recovers himself.

Blisters and vomits seem to promise the greatest advantage; setons and fontanelles are also of use. The following cataplasm may not be improper in the paroxysm.

R Sem. sinap. trit.

Rad. raphan. contus. āā ℥ β.

Acet. acerrimi q. s. ut f. cataplasin. ped. plantis applicand.

R Ass. fœtid. pur. ℥ ij. solve in aq. puleg. simp.
℥ iv. adde

Spirit. vol. fœtid.

Tinctur. valer. vol. āā ℥ β. m. sumat cochl.
ij. tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

The opisthotonos and tetanus are more particularly seen abroad in the hotter climates. In the former, the whole body is convulsed and drawn backward in a curve, with the head bent almost to the buttock; in the latter, the whole remains rigid and erect. In this dreadful convulsive case bleed, if the pulse admit it. If it happens in consequence of an irritation from a wounded nerve or tendon, divide it directly, and dress it properly; then prescribe large doses of musk and opiates, twelve grains of the first, and one or two grains of the second, with Theriaca in a bolus, and repeated every four or six hours with julep e camphora.

Emollient fomentations to the parts should not be omitted; then the following applications will be very serviceable.

R Liniment. saponac.

Pisselæi Barbadens. āā ʒij.

Balsam. Peruv. ʒij,

Ol. roris marini

lavend. āā ʒß.

Opii drachmam unam. m.

If the pulse is small during the convulsive spasm, now languid and slow, then

then quick, intermitting and irregular; cordials should be interposed, such as castor, spirit. vol. foetid. &c. and clysters injected occasionally.

This method is also very adviseable in the locked jaw, with larger doses, however, of opium.

Where you suspect a tetanus coming on in children, evacuate gently by stools, and give small doses of musk and opium, and you prevent the bad consequences of the approaching fit.

In convulsive spasms or fits, musk has been given with great advantage to a young lady, in the form of a bolus, containing ʒß. every four hours, and washed down with a volatile julep.

In all convulsive cases, after great evacuations, there is much danger. As the equable pressure of the vessels on the encephalon is disturbed, the blood flows irregularly into empty vessels: hence the necessity of light broths, &c. and the danger of stimulants, volatiles, &c.

Of an EPILEPSY.

AN epilepsy is a convulsive motion of the body, in which all or many parts of it are violently contracted and variously agitated, owing to the too great action of the brain upon the motory nerves, and not on the sensory. It is attended with a deprivation of all sense.—If it be hereditary, it is most difficult of cure: if it arise from other causes, or be symptomatic, it may be remedied.

The fit is preceded with a languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head; stupor and drowsiness, sudden falling down, gnashing of the teeth, frothing at the mouth, with many ridiculous and disagreeable distortions and gesticulations; involuntary emissions, and discharges by stool as well as urine; although the patients are frequently seized without any previous knowledge of a fit coming on.—It is an effort to disengage those humours that oppress the brain and ventricles, and in the
inter-

intermediate state requires nervous warm medicines to increase the moving powers.

Hippocrates observes, that a quartan fever succeeding an epilepsy, is salutary. It is often purely nervous and sympathetic, or morbus sine materiâ; and proceeds, in some cases, from a bad formation of the cranium. *Diet*

The regimen should be light and easy.

Where there is a plethora, bleed, and vomit repeatedly. The body should be kept open; then

℞ Cinnab. antimon. ʒi.

Pulv. castor. ʒß.

Conserv. anthos. gr. xv.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus octavâ quâque
horâ sumendus cum seq. haustu :

℞ Aq. fontan. ʒiß.

Tinctur. fuligin.

Valer. vol. āā ʒi.

Syr. simp. ʒi. m.

Vel,

℞ Castor. ʒß.

Sal. c. c. vol. gr. viij.

Aq. cinnam. simp. ʒiß.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒi. f. haustus.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Ol. roris marin. gutt. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ
sumend. cum sequente haustu :

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Vin. chalybeat. ℥ij.

Tinctur. aromat. ℥i. m.

Cold bathing is of great use here, with setons or perpetual blisters.

A few grains of rhubarb and magnesia, with a drop or two of ol. anisi, and blisters, generally relieve children under these complaints.—Sometimes they may be eased by the following mixture, rubbed on their head, temples, and behind their ears; and a few drops now and then blowed up their noses, or put into their ears.

℞ Spirit. lavend. c.

Ol. amygd. d. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. sal. ammon.

Ol. succin. āā ℥i.

Ol. rut. chem. gutt. x. m.

Due regard should be had to the times in which these fits come on.

The

The following is strongly recommended.

℞ Pulv. valer. silv. ℥ij.

Cinnab. nativ. ℥i. f. pulvis mane & vesperti
fumendus.

This should be continued for two or three months.—The cort. Peruv. duly persisted in, is a very good and efficacious medicine.

Sal vitriol given from gr. iij. to ʒß. bis die has lately cured this disease, and produced no bad effects.

Of a LETHARGY, CARUS, and COMA.

THESE diseases have a great affinity to the apoplexy and palsy. In a coma, the patient sleeps profoundly; but when called, wakes, opens his eyes, answers, and immediately falls asleep again. A lethargy is a profound sleep, attended with a fever, and sometimes with delirium. In a carus, the patient has no fever; he sleeps more profoundly; when called, he scarce opens his eyes; but makes no answer: yet, if he be pricked, he has feeling.

These disorders should be treated by stimulating clysters, volatile fœtids, blisters, cauteries, cupping, and vomits. Cut of the fit, if the patient be plethoric, or the pulse be full and strong, bleed.

A carus is a slighter apoplexy, in which you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient.

Coma vigil,—Somnolentum & cataphora, are all lesser species of a carus, and differ only in degree from the apoplexy. Of

Of a HEAD - ACH.

A Head-ach is a painful sensation in the muscles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. If it be slight, it is called a cephalalgia, and strictly means no more than a recent pain of that part. If inveterate, it is a cephalæa ; and a hemicrania, if only one side of the head is affected. If the pain be fixed to a point, it is called clavus hystricus.

These disorders may be occasioned by a distension of the nervous fibres, by convulsions, or sudden translocation of matter. Where the stomach is in fault, which it generally is in the hemicrania, vomits will be very proper, and bitter purges, &c.

If these pains be attended with a fever and inflammation, bleeding, cupping, blisters, and antiphlogistic medicines are to be prescribed.

When they arise from gouty or rheumatic humour, blisters to the back, legs,
putting

putting the feet in warm water, and tinct. sacra now and then answers well.

R Pulv. rad. valer. ʒß.

Cort. Peruv. ʒi.

Nitr. purissimi gr. vi. f. pulvis bis vel ter in die fumendus.

Æther has been frequently known to remove the pain: and in a clavus hystericus, or spasms, the fœtid pills, with valerian in large doses, the blistering the part, and small doses of opium. And externally æther ʒi. with gutt. x. ol. n. Mosch. a little applied with a warm hand to the part has often relieved.

The body must be kept open.

Stimulating cataplasms applied to the feet have been found very serviceable; and more particularly keeping them warm; together with the emplastr. vesicator. & cephalic. &c.

In habitual head-achs vin. antimonial. with valerian, has been found useful.

Letting the hair grow, and combing it very frequently, has been experienced to be of singular use in habitual head-achs.

achs.—Cold-bathing has been of great use in these causes.

Where the gout is the cause of these pains, we should have recourse to blistering the arms and legs, and prescribe as follows :

R Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.

Confect. card. ℥℥.

Sal. c. c. volat. gr. vi. ad gr. x.

Pulv. serpent. virg. gr. x.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

The tinctura sacra should be given at night, in case of costiveness.

If a weak stomach be the cause, joined with any uneasiness of the mind and relaxed nerves, pil. gummos. spa-waters and riding on horseback are of the greatest use. It is worth observation, especially to the studious, never to write on low desks or tables; or to tye their stocks or neck-cloths tight, as many inconveniences have arisen from it. Some have fallen within the author's notice, where various nervous medicines have been used, together with cupping, neutral salts, &c. all to no purpose.

Of an APOPLEXY.

AN apoplexy is a sudden deprivation of all the senses and motions of the body, except those of the heart and lungs. It may be divided into three species; the sanguine, pituitous, and spasmodic. The first is caused by the blood compressing the brain, or by a rupture of a vessel. The other arises from a collection of pituitous humours in the ventricles and membranes of the brain. The third springs from convulsive constrictions.

In the first, the patient falls down suddenly, with a total and instant deprivation of sense and motion; the mouth is open, and a spontaneous discharge of urine and stool frequently attends.—The face is red and bloated; the head aches; the vessels are full and turgid about the temples; the eyes swell and sparkle; the heart beats quick and strong; the pulse is bold, and then languid and slow; respiration is difficult, with a nausea; sometimes

times, though rarely, the patient foams at the mouth ; but a stertor always attends. The difference between a person in an apoplexy and asleep is, that you can awake the one, and not the other.

We should very carefully attend to the distinction between the sanguine and pituitous ; the latter of which is often followed by a palsy.

Bleed plentifully and boldly from the jugular by a large orifice : also cupping is of use. Nothing but extreme weakness can contraindicate it.—Next, inject stimulating and sharp clysters.

R Decoct. commun. ℥xij.

Vin. emetic.

Syr. e spin. cervin. āā ℥i. m. f. enema.

You may add the pil. ex duob. or extract. cathart. Apply blisters : next vomit with ipecacuanha. Keep the body open with tinctur. sac.

☞ Observe, Vomits should come in after a clyster has been exhibited.

Emetics are essentially necessary in an apoplexy arising from a pituitous humour.

℞ Afari.

Helleb. alb. āā ℥i. f. pulv. sternut. cujus paululum infletur in nares frequenter.

℞ Lact. ammon. ℥i.

Aq. puleg. spirituos. ℥ij.

Spirit. vol. fœtid. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel,

℞ Castor. ℥ß.

Pulv. ari. c. ℥i.

Syr. croc. q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die fumendus, cum cochlearibus tribus julepi sequentis :

℞ Aq. puleg. simp. ℥vj.

Tinctur. valer. vol.

Spirit. vol. fœtid. āā ℥iij.

Syr. croc. ℥ij. m.

In gross habits, mustard-seed swallowed down whole, a spoonful at a time, twice a day, with a free use of horseradish and warm purgatives will be very useful; together with warm nervous remedies.

To

To prevent relapses, due care should be had to keep the body open with some aloetic medicine, the feet warm, the neck never too tightly bound about; and no meat suppers should, by any means, be allowed. Issues, setons, and perpetual blisters are of great advantage in these cases. If the recovery is from a sanguineous apoplexy, the patient should carefully avoid malt liquors, and all salt acrid diet; such as mustard, onions, spices, generous wine, &c.

The contrary diet will be proper, after a recovery from the cold pituitous apoplexy.

put the kind of diet

Of the P A L S Y.

A Palsy is a diminution or total deprivation either of motion or feeling in any muscle, attended with a weakness. Below the head it is called paraplegia; one whole side being affected, hemiplegia; any particular limb, paralysis.

When the muscles of the face are paralytic, the source of the disorder is in the brain: but if those be free, the nerves only of the spine or medulla oblongata are affected.

Palsies may arise from a constant and excessive use of warm water.

Cold is also very injurious to the membranes and nerves, in the smallest of which it is capable of producing obstructions, and thus give rise to paralytic disorders.

Moist and cold air, again, may cause this distemper; for by moisture the vessels of the human body are generally relaxed,

laxed, by which means their action upon the humours is diminished; in consequence of which, the true cause of heat in the body will be soon weakened. When it succeeds an apoplexy, or happens in ^{old} age, it is seldom cured.

The ^{Diæt} regimen should be light, nourishing, and strengthening.

Clysters and vomits seem to be the first and immediate indication; then blisters, freely and long continued.—Mustard should be externally used, the flour of which must be mixed with water, and the parts well rubbed with it; internally likewise it should be swallowed whole: Stimulating frictions, also, promise success.

R Rad. raphan. rustic. ℥ij.

Sem. sinap. contus. ℥ij.

Rad. valer. sylv. ℥ss.

Rhæi elect. incis. ℥ij. contunde simul & infunde in vin. alb. Gallic. ℥ij. sæpius agitur & coletur usus tempore. Capiat cochl. iv. pro dosi.

M 4 R Aq.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

n. Moschat. ℥ij.

Pulv. castor. ℥i.

Sal. vol. c. c. ℥i.

Syr. aurant. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
fumendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel,

℞ Aq. puleg. ℥vj.

Ol. animal. gutt iv.

Julep. e camphor. ℥vj. m. f. haust. bis die
fumendus.

Vel,

℞ Balsam. Peruv. v. o. solut. ℥℥.

Aq. cinn. simp.

menth. āā ℥i.

Spirit. vol. fœtid.

Syr. croc. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ vel sextâ
quâque horâ fumend.

Vel,

℞ Lact. ammon.

Aq. cinn. simp. āā ℥iij.

Spirit. vol. fœtid. ℥iij.

Syr. croc. ℥℥. m. sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter
in die.

Vel,

℞. Pissel. Barbad. ℥i.

Spirit. vin. camphor. ℥iv.

Terebinth. æther. ℥℥. f. embrocatio, quâcum
foventur partes affectæ mane & vesperi.

℞ Spirit.

R. Spirit. Lavend. c.

Tinct. fuligin.

Spirit. vol. foetid. āā ʒiij. m. sumat gutt. xl.
subinde ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

Stomach purges must be occasionally exhibited.

Setons are useful : electricity has been also tried to advantage. But the Bath waters have most frequently succeeded, where medicines have been unsuccessful.

Tremors frequently follow upon hard drinking, profuse venery, or any other excesses in the non-naturals, and may, in general, be treated as a partial palsy, omitting the evacuations, which would in this case be injurious. Bath waters, under proper regulations, are very advisable.

Of

Of a VERTIGO.

A Vertigo is the appearance of objects seemingly moving in a circular direction, attended with dimness of sight and weakness.

Bleeding in the jugulars, or cupping with scarification between the shoulders, demand our first attention: then exhibit a vomit, and apply blisters, which should by all means be kept open.—Lenitive purges are best here.

R Tinctur. sac. ʒi.

Spirit. lavend. c. ʒi. m.

In general all the medicines of the nervous tribe may be properly enough prescribed in this case. The waters of Tunbridge, Islington, Spa, and Pyrmont, may be drank to advantage.

DISORDERS of the EARS.

Deafness may be occasioned by any injury to the external ear, by whatever causes an obstruction in it; such as wax, &c. by colds; by falls; the venereal disease. The

The worst species of deafness arises after acute inflammatory diseases of the head, when the small vessels become impervious from the inflammation of the greater.

Wax appearing in the ear is a good sign: if it be hard, soften it by the following drops, and syringe with a decoction of sage and rosemary flowers, or a little warm soap and water; afterwards a little wool moistened with the following may be worn in the ears. 7

R Ol. amygd. d. ʒij.

Spirit. lavend.

Tinctur. castor. āā ʒi. m.

Or,

R Fel. bov. ʒiij.

Liniment. saponac. ʒij. m.

To be used as above.

In case of any insects, extract them cautiously.

Pains in the ears, occasioned by colds, require mild diaphoretics, and to be kept warm; and cataplasms of bread and milk, with roasted onions will be of service. If it gives not way to these methods, bleed and blister behind the ears, and give an *warm water only is the* anodyne *best*

anodyne upon going to bed. The rheumatism may, sometimes, produce these complaints; a bladder filled with the fœtus communis applied to the part will be of use; also the spirit. vin. camphorat.

A noise in those parts may be relieved by the vapours of aromatic plants conveyed thither through a funnel, or drop the following into the ear.

R Ol. amygd. d.

Spirit. lavend. c.

Tinctur. castor. āā ʒi.

DISORDERS of the TEETH and GUMS.

THE Tooth-ach is often occasioned by an impure serum, which corrodes the ligaments and nerves; very frequently brought on by colds, rheumatic complaints, more particularly after a sudden change of weather.

If the tooth be rotten or hollow, burn the nervous chord, if possible, which is the seat of the pain, and the cavity may be filled up with lead, wax, or mastich.

The best that can be done is to extract the tooth, if it can be conveniently effected.

The

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The following forms may be tried.

R Camphor.

Opii āā grana decem; f. pilulæ n°. viij.

One of which put into the hollow part of the tooth, and repeat pro re natâ.

Vel,

R Rad. pyrethr. contus. ℥ß.

Opii.

Camphor. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. vin. rectificat. ℥viij. diger^e per quatuor dies & f. tinctur.

Apply a few drops of this on a piece of lint to the tooth or gums; or a drop of the ol. caryoph. vel ol. menth. piperitid. see errata

If the patient be plethoric bleed, and clap blisters behind the ears, and give gentle purgatives.

If a rheumatic complaint seems to fly about the patient, with pains in the face and jaws, the bark may be of use; or

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. ℥ß.

Sal. diuretic. ℥i.

Balsam. guaiac. q. s. f. pilulæ n°. xxiv. sumatres horâ somni & mane superbib. cochl. iv. julepi e camphorâ.

If

If the pain be exquisite, you may add to the night-pills six grains pil. saponac.

To keep the teeth clean, and prevent their becoming carious, wash them constantly with cold water morning and night, and after meals.

The following tincture, where the gums are scorbutic, is very proper :

R Tinctur. rosar. ℥iv.
myrrh. ℥i. m.

Clean them with the following dentifrice.

R Crem. tartar. pulv. ℥i.
Rad. irid. florent. pulv. ℥ij.
(Rose pink) ℥ß
Ol. rhodii gutt. ij. m. f. pulvis.

Use this three times a week, and cleanse the mouth after it with the decoction of rasur. guaiac. A decoction of the bark, with the tincture of myrrh, will strengthen them when loose.

Where the mouth and gums are sore,

R Fol. salv. ℥i. coque in ℥i
Aq. font. ℥ij. ad ℥i.
Acet. vin. alb. ℥iv. cui adde
Mel. rosat. ℥i.
Alum. rup. ℥i. m. & colluantur os & gingivæ.

The

The spirit. fal. corrosiv. well diluted with a sufficient quantity of water answers extremely well, where the inside of the mouth, lips, or tongue are ulcerated; and more particularly so, in a putrescent state of the body.

A foetid breath may proceed from carious teeth, putrid gums, bad lungs, or may, sometimes, be constitutional; is often attendant on weak nerves; and frequently owing to mercurials.

If constitutional, it is not to be removed. — Elegance and care, however, may palliate and render it less offensive: and the state of the stomach and primæ viæ deserves great attention.

R Rad. Angelic.

irid. florent. āā ʒß.

Sem. coriand. ʒi.

cardamom. minor. ʒi. f. pulvis.

This mixed in a paste, or in lozenges, may be kept in the mouth occasionally.

Of a S C A L D H E A D.

THIS disorder often proceeds from bad treatment after the small-pox; it may sometimes be an hereditary taint, &c.

Alterative medicines, such as æthiops and antimonials, with aq. benedict. min. comp. and issues, are, in general, the most proper. The head may be shaved, and the following fots made use of.

R Fol. absinth.

abrotan. āā ℥i. coque in aq. fontan.

℥iv. ad ℥i℥. adde

Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Lixiv. sapon. āā ℥ij. f. fots.

Then,

R Unguent. Nicotian. ℥i.

Petrol. Barbad. ℥℥.

Balsam. Peruv. ℥i. m. f. unguent. post fots
tum utendum.

One grain calomel going to rest, and repeated at due intervals; also the use of salt-water externally and internally, as an alterative, have been found very useful.

Of

Of a S C R O P H U L A.

THIS disease is attended with scirrhous unequal tumours, which chiefly affect the glandular parts of the body. In the eye it creates inflammation; in the eye-lids, a foreness and small ulcerations; and in the canthi, a fistula lachrymalis; in the lips, thickness and chaps; and, sometimes, it even ulcerates the nostrils.

These affections generally are not attended with pain, neither do the tumours readily suppurate.

In children these tumours may proceed from bad diet, which time, exercise, and a proper course of alteratives, may possibly relieve; without which care and circumspection the malady increases, and they become scrophulous.

The diet should be light and of easy digestion, with a due attention to the non-naturals. Exercise in moderation will be very conducive towards the re-establishment of health.—Pork, cheese, but-

N

ter,

ter; all smoaked and dried meats; fish, pickles, and high aromatic sauces are by no means to be allowed.

Bleeding in the beginning, under proper restrictions, may be necessary; then,

℞ Rad. jalap. recenter pulv. gr. xv.

Calomel. *ppt.* gr. iij.

Ol. carui gutt. unam:

Syr. rosar. q. s. f. bolus summo mane sumendus cum debito regimine.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. rhæi ℥i.

Calomel. *ppt.* gr. quinque.

Ol. carui gutt. unam.

Syr. ros. q. s. m.

Then the following:

℞ Spong. ust. ℥i.

Pulv. rhæi gr. iv. f. pulvis mane & vespere sumendus superbib. haustus feri lactis.

The cort. Peruv. & millepedes have been found very serviceable in scrophulous cases.

Sea-water drinking and immersions have of late years much prevailed, and with some success, adhering to a course of alteratives at the same time.

℞ Æthiop.

R Æthiop. mineral.

vegetab. āā ʒij.

Milleped. ppt. ʒ ʒ.

Spong. ust. ʒiij.

Sulphur. præcipitat. ʒiij.

Conserv. lujulæ ʒvj.

Syr. alth. q. f. ut f. elect. de quo fumat n. m.
molem mane & vesperi superbib. decoct.
farfæ ʒ ʒ. vel aq. marinæ eundem quan-
titem.

The æthiop. antimon. has done great things in these cases.

Sea-water is chiefly serviceable where the obstructions of the glands of the neck and viscera are recent; also in obstructions of the liver, and in tumours of the joints in general, not suppurated. When the glands become softened by the internal use of the water, then bathing, with a course of the cortex, will prove efficacious.

The Sydenham-waters drank on the spot, where the glands were ulcerated and the habit highly diseased, have been much extolled.

R Sulph. antimon. præcipitat. ʒi ʒ,

Milleped. ʒi.

Sagapen. ʒi.

Ol. juniper. gutt. vi.

Syr. balsam. q. f. ut f. pil. n°. xxiv. quârum iv.
sumat mane & horâ somni superbib. haustum
sequentem.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.

Spirit. lavend. c. ℥i.

Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xx.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. m.

Sloane's liniment. ophthalmic. has been known to do service in a scrophulous ophthalmia.

I knew one instance where a quarter of a pint of Seville orange-juice, drank at noon, resolved glandular obstructions in one week's time, and improved the constitution in every other respect.

Extract. cicutæ seems worthy of trial in this disease, in adults. Begin with small doses, and increase them with caution. It may be given as follows:

R Extract. cicut. ℥ij. f. pil. xxx. non deaur.
sumat iij. h. f. mane & meridiæ.

✿ I have seen bad effects from the ext. cicut. in young people.

Of a C A N C E R.

A Cancer is a round, unequal tumour, of a livid colour, seated in the glandular parts of the body.

Some of them are fixed, others moveable ; some pale, others, again, inflamed. They sometimes remain harmless and indolent for many years ; at other times they increase hastily to a large size, ulcerate, and discharge a foetid sanious ichor, and soon prove mortal.

There is, perhaps, no disorder of the whole body, which more absolutely requires an easy disposition of mind, and a slender light regimen, than this.

Bleeding, in general, is indicated in the palliative cure (which is all that sound reasoning and integrity of heart can give any hopes of doing) : after which, some such as the following medicines may be administered.

R Mann. optim. ℥i.

Aq. pur. ℥ij.

nuc. Moschat. ℥iij.

N 3

Sal.

Sal. rupullens. ℥ij. f. potio mane sumenda & repetenda bis in septimanâ.

Capiat millepedarum viventium cochlear. ℞ : mane & vesperi diebus à purgatione vacuis, cum julep. seq. cochl. iv.

℞ Aq. pur. ℥vj.

cinn. simp.

nut. Moschat. āā ℥ij.

Nitr. purissimi ℥ij.

Sal. c. c. volat. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥℞. m.

Salt water has been found a very efficacious alterative in many cancerous cases.

The following I have known of admirable use in rendering the symptoms easy, and perhaps lessening the virus of the disease imperceptibly.

℞ Sapon. Venet. gr. xij.

Tartar. vitriolat.

Pulv. rhæi āā gr. vi.

Ol. carui gutt. i.

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus cum julep. seq. cochl. ij.

℞ Aq. pur. ℥vj.

Tinctur. styptic. ℥i℞.

Syr. simp. ℥ij. m.

℞ Aq.

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Vel,

R Aq. pur. ʒx.

puleg. spirituof. ʒi.

Gum. ammoniac. gr. viij.

Terr. fol. tartar. gr. xv.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haustus primo manè &
circa meridiem fumendus.

The aperient bolus may be taken twice a week, or pro re natâ; the draught should be continued for a month or six weeks at a time.

The following receipt comes from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in Ireland, as Mr. Plunket's celebrated remedy for extirpating cancerous tumours; but I must candidly confess, that I have hitherto wanted sufficient courage to give it a trial.

“ Take crows-foot which grows in low ground, one handful; dog-fennel, three sprigs, both well pounded; crude brimstone in powder, three middling thimbles-full; white arsenic, the same quantity; all incorporated in a mortar, and made into small balls the size of a nutmeg, and dried in the sun. These

N 4

balls

balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the fore or cancer upon a piece of pig's bladder, or stripping of a calf when dropped, which must be cut to the size of the fore, smeared with the yolk of an egg. This must be applied cautiously to the lips or noses, lest any part of it gets down; nor are you to lay it on too broad on the face or too near the heart, nor to exceed the breadth of half a crown; but, elsewhere, as far as the fore goes. The plaster must not be stirred till it drops off of itself, which will be in a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on."

Topical and external applications, in general, are by no means adviseable in cancers. If they break, dry lint, and being kept quiet and easy is all that should be done. If they are moveable, and in a proper state for extirpation, with a good habit of body, the knife is the most sure and effectual method, and stands fairest to effect a cure.

The following electuary will be found very useful to keep the body properly

*apply Daily 6 Carrots scraped soluble,
fresh if they can be got by way of a
evacuation of ciute*

soluble, which must be carefully attended to.

R Elect. lenitiv. ℥i℥.

Magnes. alb. ℥ij.

Flor. sulphur. ℥ij.

Pulv. rhæi ℥ij.

Ol. carui gutt. ij.

Syr. ros. solut. q. f. f. elect. horâ somni &
summo mane sumat n. m. molem modo
alvus sit nimium adstrictus.

It may be very worthy of observation, that ext. cicutæ has afforded great relief in many desperate cases of the cancerous kind, and bids much fairer than any external escharotics, however the public may be deluded by the accounts given of them. It may be used as follows :

R Extract. cicutæ ℥ij. f. pil. xxx. non deaurandæ
sumat iij. h. f. & ij. mane persistat in usu
augendo dos. pro re natâ.

Some tender habits will not bear it, as it affects the head ; but its usefulness will fully compensate some slight inconveniences. Begin with smaller doses in young people.

OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

THE itch is owing to animalculæ in the skin, and appears in moist or dry pustules, which spread from the joints, and disfigure the greatest part of the body.—Children are mostly subject to the moist; thin and old people to the dry. The eruption appears chiefly between the fingers, underneath the arm-pits, under the hams, and round the waist.

Where there is an inflammation, bleeding should be recommended; and, next, purge a few times with the following:

R Infus. senæ ℥ij.

Tinct. ejusd. ℥ij.

Tartar. solut. ℥i.

Syr. solutiv. ℥i. m.

R. Unguent. sulphurat. ℥iv. cum quo libere inungentur partes affectæ omni nocte per septimanam integram,

Vel,

R Unguent. simp. ℥iv.

Præcipitat. alb. ℥iij.

Ol. lavend. gutt. ij. m. & divide in partes octo æquales, alternâ quâque nocte utend.

Some

Some make use of the weak unguent. mercuriale. The girdle should be applied with great circumspection.

R Argent. viv. ʒiij.

Succ. limon. ʒij. conquassentur in phiala per horas duas, dein simul in patinam effunde & decantetur succus. Pulverigriseo five mercurio manenti adde albumini ovi unius dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth ʒi. & cum virga aptâ agitentur in spumam quam fasciæ panni Wallici justæ formæ illinito & coram lento igne ficcato.

The pulv. helleb. alb. nitre, zinziber, &c. may occasionally be joined with the sulphur ointment.

Internally we may exhibit the following :

R Pulv. sulph. lot. ʒß.

Magnes. alb. ʒi.

Ol. carui gutt. unam; f. pulvis horâ somni & mane sumendus ex cochl. iv. aq. commun, vel lactis vel ejus feri.

Vel,

R Æthiop. mineral. ʒi.

Nitr. gr. quinque.

Conserv. rosar. q. s. f. bolus.

Vel,

R Æthiop. antimon. ʒß.

Conserv. rosar. q. s. ut f. bolus.

The

The Leprosy of the Greeks is a disease much more known in hot countries than in our parts; and is very desperate and deplorable in its effects, and not easily to be thoroughly eradicated. It appears in dry scurfy scales and scabs, and is deeper rooted in the skin than that of the Arabians. It is attended with great itching, and often destroys not only the cuticle, but even the excretory vessels and surface of the skin itself, and discharges a thickish sort of liquor, which forms itself into crusts and scales, which is the pathognomonic of this most hideous disease.

The diet here should be very sparing, light, and easy; the body be kept lax; and, frequently, use made of warm baths, in which the emollient herbs may be boiled.

The following, persisted in for five or six weeks, will be often effectual:

R Mercur. calcinat. opt. pulv. gr. vi.

Sulph. præcipitat. antimon. gr. xxiv.

Pil. styrac. gr. xxv.

Syr. emecon. q. s. f. pil. vij. non deaurandæ;
sumat unam omni nocte h. s.

Perhaps

Perhaps the following cannot be exceeded in this disease :

℞ Pil. Æthiop. gr. x. sumat omni nocte h. s.
& omni alter. mane sumat ℥ij. sal. poly-
chrest. in ꝑi. aq. fontan. edulcorat. cum syr.
violarum ; persistat pro re natâ.

Sea-water is also useful.

Vel,

℞ Mercur. calcinat gr. unum.
Sulphur. præcipitat. antimon. gr. tria.
Conserv. cynosbat. ℥i. f. bolus horâ somni su-
mend. superbib. haustum decoct. farfæ.

Vel,

℞ Æthiop. mineral. ℥iſſ.
Antimon. lævigat. ℥iſſ.
Conserv. cochl. hortens. ℥i.
Syr. simp. q. s. f. elect. sumat n. m. molem
ter in die superbib. haustum decoct. farfæ
vel interior. cortic. ulmi vel aq. benedict.
comp. ℥iv.

Vel,

℞ Sulphur. aurat. antimon.
Calomel. non præparat. āā ℥ij.
Calomelus in crassum pulverem redact. lævi-
getur super marmor. per vices, addendo sul-
phur. antimon. portionem & diuturno tritu
fiat pulvis.

℞ Hujus

Vel,

℞ Hujus pulveris ℥℥.

Gum. guaiac. ℥iij.

Refin. ejusd. ℥ij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. f. massa pilularis ex sing.
drachm. ejusd. formentur pil. n°. xxi. sumat duas vel tres h. s. & mane.

This method, closely followed for five or six weeks, has often cured the most obstinate skin diseases; and I should, at the same time, strongly recommend the decoct. lignorum.—The following medicated wine may be of use.

℞ Acetos.

Beccabung.

Nasturt. aquatic.

Cochcl. hortens. āā m. iij.

Rad. enul. campan.

Raphan. rustic. āā ℥i℥.

Sem. cochlear. hortens. ℥i. vini alb. ℥iv. digere
per duos dies & cola; sumat ℥iv. bis in die.

Freckles and sunburn are owing to the action of the sun, and exposing one's self too much to the open air; and sometimes may happen in consequence of the jaundice. They appear chiefly on the face, neck, and hands, and are most frequent in the finest and fairest complexions.

They

They may be removed, in a great measure, by the following application :

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥iij.

Sal. tartar. ʒß. vel ʒi.

Ol. sassafras. gutt. iij. m. & applicetur partibus affectis mane & horâ somni.

Tetters, pimples, ring-worms, and grubs, are troublesome; the last appear in the face and suppurate; though oftener in the nose than elsewhere, and are very troublesome to get rid of.

Perhaps touching them with the weak mercurial ointment, going to bed, may be the best way of treating them; and, in the morning, order as follows :

℞ Aq. Hungar.

Lixiv. tartar. āā ℥ß.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥i.

Succ. limon. ʒij. m. & cum spongia imbutur pars affecta bis in die.

If this should be too painful and smarting,

℞ Emuls. commun. cum aq. rosar.

Præparat. ℥iv.

Aq. Hungar. ʒiij.

Camphoræ ʒß. m. f. lotio.

When

When pimples become obstinate, as they are very often apt to do, the alteratives may be attempted with great probability of success. Aq. calc. magis & minus composit. with ʒß. or ʒi. of the Æthiop. antimon. twice a day, or a grain of calomel made into a pill, with Terebinth. e Chio, to be taken at bedtime, and now and then a draught of any of the purging waters, are highly advantageous.

The mind should be kept easy, the body open, a proper regimen be carefully observed, and wine drank in great moderation.

I once knew an accidental vomiting and looseness, brought on by an excess in eating plums, entirely remove a red pimpled face in a lady who had in vain tried various means of cure.

The tetters have red edges, and are spreading eruptions. The following liniment is of use to extirpate them.

℞ Liniment. alb. ʒß.

Mercur. præcipit. alb. gr. decem.

Ol. rhodii gutt. unam. m.

And

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And ring-worms, if not attended with inflammations, may be touched with the following:

R Aq. Hungar. ℥iv. *spir. Rosism*

Mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. ℥i. m. f. lotio
partibus affectis applicand.

But, in general, the less we make use of external applications, the better. Gentle alteratives and a regular course of life promise the best success.—Above all, abstain from meat, especially pork; also beer, ale, cheese, &c.

The waters of Scarborough are very happily calculated for service in most of these eruptive affections.

Shingles are owing to a hot humour thrown out on the surface of the body, and chiefly the waist, in form of thick-set eruptions.

The person is generally sick and faint before the eruption; a symptom which universally happens in most eruptive cases antecedent to their appearance. Here gentle sudorifics are adviseable.

R Pulv. contrayerv. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. gr. iv. m. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus cum cochl. iv. seq. julepi.

R Aq. puræ ℥iij.
 alexet. spirituof. ℥iij.
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.
 Syr. balsam. ℥ij. m.

In chops of the face, lips, nipples, &c.
 apply the ol. ceræ.

If the fwelling of the lips happen in
 confequence of a fcrophulous taint, regard
 muft be had to the original complaint, as
 external forms will do but very little.

R. Cort. anchuf. ℥i℥. infunde in
 Ol. amygd. d. ℥i. Colaturæ adde
 Ceræ alb. ℥ij.
 Sperm. ceti ℥i.
 Ol. mac. per expreff. ℥℥.
 lavend. gutt. ij. m. & f. unguentum la-
 biale.

The paronychia, or whitlow, is a pain-
 ful tumour appearing on the finger-ends,
 owing to a very fharp humour irritating
 the nervous parts, &c. It is fometimes
 attended with a fever, reftleffnefs, a
 quick pulse; and the whole arm is fre-
 quently affected by it.

Bleeding is proper in the beginning;
 and if the humour increafes, with a vio-
 2 lent

lent inflammatory tension on the parts, apply emollient cataplasms.

℞ Unguent. althææ ℥ij.
 Spirit. vin. camphorat. ℥ij.
 Opii gr. vi. m. f. linimentum.

The cataplasms should be repeated, and opiates given at night to prevent a fever, and in order to resolve the tumours. — If, notwithstanding all these methods, the humour lies deep and continues painful, open it with the lancet, and dress it with liniment. arcæi for some days; then heal it with the ceratum epuloticum, &c.

The pediculi inguinales may be effectually destroyed by the unguent. mercurial. mitius; or,

℞ Aq. rosar. ℥iv.
 Mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. ℥i. m. f. lotio h. f.
 & mane utenda.

Vel,

℞ Unguent. simp. ℥ij.
 Mercur. præcipitat. alb. ℥i. m.

If the hair fall off,

℞ Aq. Hungar.
 Spirit. mellis āā ℥℥.

Axung. porcin. ℥i.

Ol. Rhodii gutt. iv. f. mistura quâcum illinentur partes denudatæ bis quotidie.

Vel,

℞ Unguent. simp. ℥i.

Balsam. Peruv. ℥i.

• Ol. nuc. Moschat. gutt. x. m. in eundem finem.

Chilblains are small shining tumours on the fingers, toes, and heels. When they break they are called Kibes.

These seldom appear but in the winter-time. On the fingers they come in lumps, like a silver penny (sometimes less), and are red, though they turn livid or blue when they break; and are called Chops, in the hands.

℞ Ol. palmæ ℥i.

macis per express. ℥℥.

camphoræ ℥ij. m. quo illinantur manus, digiti & pedes h. s. & mane.

Warm Hungary water, mixed with spirit. Terebinth. will be very proper to wash them with. In kibes nothing is better than the unguent. desiccativ. rub. with

with a little camphire and emplastr. de minio over all.

Warts are best taken off with a pair of scissars, and the root touched with vitriol. Roman. or ol. vitriol. or, if they be pendulous, tie an horse-hair round it, or a piece of wax-thread, which being straitened, will occasion their dropping off insensibly; but we must be cautious, when they are seated on the joints or knuckles.

Corns are callous tumours of the joints of the toes. They are mitigated by bathing the feet frequently in warm water, wearing easy shoes, and a little clean cotton over the parts, to prevent attrition.

The following plasters may be found useful.

R Emplastr. anodyn. Edinburg.

Vel,

R Emplastr. diach. cum gum.
mercur. āā p. æ.

Of PESTILENTIAL FEVERS,

THEY begin with shivering, pain in the stomach, head and back, nausea, restlessness, despondency, anxiety, dejection of spirits, difficult respiration, wild countenance, hiccup, syncope, subfultus tendinum, pulse high and quick in some, in others languid and intermitting; the eyes sunk in some, in others inflamed.

The fever abates upon the appearance and increase of the tumours in the groin, arm-pits, or behind the ears; but comes on, if they sink or are depressed. The breath and sweat are foetid, with livid spots, sometimes broad, and suddenly disappearing. All these constitute the true characteristics of this malignant distemper, which varies according to the different constitution and circumstances of the air, and temperament of the persons seized.

Carbuncles

Carbuncles arise in the worst and most dangerous state of its malignity: they seldom come to kindly suppuration; but appear with great itching in the part, and a red fiery circle, and are small tumours with corrupted flesh underneath.

Their cure should be attempted with cataplasms of theriac. Londinens. ol. cepæ coct. If they appear gangrenous, scarify and dress with ol. terebinth. and hot digestives, and proceed as in mortifications.

The other tumours are critical, and should be encouraged by the cataplasma maturans, cupping-glasses, internal cordials, &c.

This disorder has been differently treated. Some prescribe diaphoretics and cordials, and omit all evacuations; others, again, recommend large venæ-section and cooling antiphlogistics; but these are seldom proper: however, no fixed method can be ascertained towards the cure of this terrible malady,
but

but should be left to the discretion of the physicians and the exigency of the symptoms.

Nature is to be supported by proper food of the vegetable and acescent kind, with wine, and seconded in all her workings.—Vomiting, with emetic tartar, and keeping up gentle perspiration, by slight infusions of rad. serpent. virg. with spirit. mindereri, camphire, and nitre, are excellent where the habit is bilious or sanguinary. — The treatment of the malignant putrid fever may be successfully followed in this case.

To prevent the plague, the following rules may be useful.

To leave the infected place; to avoid whatever weakens the body, or may check perspiration; to keep the mind chearful and easy, free from anxiety, care, fear, low-spiritedness, and flatulent food.

Acids

Acids taken moderately have their use ; as likewise have good old Canary, and rich mountain wines. The body should be kept open, if necessary, by clysters.

Of this disease consult authors who have professedly wrote upon the subject.

Of

Of the G O U T.

TH E gout is regular, when it is seated in the extremities, returns at stated periods, and gradually declines : irregular, when the fits are frequent and uncertain ; when the symptoms vary, and the disease attacks the more internal parts, such as the stomach, head, &c.

It often is hereditary. When acquired, it proceeds from high living, a sedentary life, excess in venery when young, drinking hard, sitting up late, close application to study, anxious and intense thinking, &c. It chiefly affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments, and comes on at first suddenly, about the end of the month of January or beginning of February. The patient is sometimes troubled with crudities and indigestion before the attack.

The

The sensation felt is like that of water dropping on the part; and these symptoms are succeeded by a chilliness, shivering, and a slight fever.—About two in the morning the patient is disturbed by the vehemence of the pain, which usually seizes the great toe; at other times the heel, calf of the leg, the ankle and metatarsal bones, which resembles the gnawing of a dog. After much tossing and anxiety, towards morning, the pain is somewhat more tolerable, a breathing sweat comes on, and the part swells. If there be much gouty matter, the pain will return again on the next day, as the evening approaches. In a few days after, it seizes the other foot; and thus it goes on, till all the gouty virus is spent. This is called a regular fit.

The longer the intervals, the fits prove more severe. It generally returns twice a year, spring and autumn: it seldom attacks before the thirty-fifth or fortieth year.

This

This distemper is more fatal in the decline of life, where it frequently seizes upon the nobler parts ; such as the head, stomach, and bowels.

The affected parts should be kept moderately warm ; the patient ought to go to bed early, and not to rise too soon : he should rather keep in bed entirely, until the symptoms abate ; abstain from flesh, fish, and high-seasoned food. A slender light diet is best. Of liquids, London small-beer and toast may be allowed, together with sack-whey, Bath-water whey, water-gruel, and a little wine.

During the paroxysm, little is to be done by medicine : but should the fit be very violent, a gentle anodyne may be administered.

The nature of this disease and its irregular appearances are in general not well understood ; and to investigate it thoroughly, requires, perhaps, as much sagacity as any disorder incident to the human

human frame: in short, the gout seizes all parts of the body at different times; but in general the stomach participates more or less of its attack.

After the declension of the fit, the disorder is more easily eradicated when confined to the extremities, than when the viscera are affected; in which case the stomach is so infirm as hardly to perform its office.

The following may be given as a good strengthener.

R Infus. amar. simp. ʒiʒ.

Tinctur. aromat.

Vin. chhalybeat. āā ʒi.

Syrup Spir. croc. ʒi. f. haustus bis in die sumendus,
circa meridiem scilicet & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ.

The Bath-waters and proper exercise bid the fairest to alleviate the complaint.

The tinctur. rhæi or sacra is very proper, in order to keep the body soluble. A decoction of guaiacum has been known to do service, taken for two or three months successively, to the quantity of a pint a day. The following is likewise useful :

R Conserv.

R Conserv. aurant. ℥ij.

Theriac. Andromach. ℥℔.

Pulv. ari comp. ℥ij.

Nuc. Moschat. pulv. ℥i.

Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. sumat q. n. m.
bis in die superbib. cochl. iij. julepi fe-
quentis.

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥vi.

Tinctur. Helvet.

stomachi āā ℥i.

Should the gout seize upon the lungs,
treat it as a peripneumony ; if the head,
cup and blister the arms, legs, and an-
cles ; and give a large dose of the tinc-
tura sacra.

R Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i℔.

sem. cardamom. c. ℥ij.

Pulv. serpent. virg. gr. vi.

Confect. cardiac. ℥i.

Sal. c. c. volat. gr. vi.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâ-
que horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pulv. serpen. virg. ℥℔.

Confect. cardiac. ℥i. f. bolus sumendus cum
cochl. ij. seq. mixturæ.

R Aq. menth. piperitid. simp. ℥vi.

Confect. cardiac. ℥ij.

Tinctur. serpentar. ℥vi.

Sal.

Sal. c. c. vol. ʒi.

Syr. balsam. ʒiij.

The following pills are useful in gouty habits, attended with griping flatus.

R Pil. gummos. ʒi.

rufi. ʒß.

Sal. martis ʒi.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pilulæ, n°. xxx. sumat tres
horâ somni.

Rye-meal poultices to the feet, have lately come much into esteem, and may perhaps, in many cases, prove beneficial.—Topical applications, however, in the gout are not adviseable, but under the most strict circumspection, lest the gouty matter be translated, and attack the more vital parts.

In persons subject to frequent gouty attacks in the head, and where the fits are not regular and critical, an issue in the neck or thigh, made pretty large, has been found to be of great efficacy.

Soap and lime-water, with the use of stomachic medicines, proper diet, and exercise, with Bath-water, bid fairest to relieve, if not prevent the returns of the
gout. Of

Of a D R O P S Y.

THE dropfy is a collection of serum in fome particular part of the body, attended with thirft, difficulty of breathing, and a difcharge of very little urine.—In the head, it is called Hydrocephalum; in the breaft, Hydrops pectoris; in the abdomen, Ascites: if attended with a flatulency, Tympanites; in the fcrotum it is termed Hydrocele: if univerfal and but beginning, Cachexia; but when it increafes, Leucophlegmatia or Anafarca. Here the legs fwell and pit towards night; the appetite decays; the face grows thin, emaciated, and pale, and a fever and thirft attend.

In all dropfies the diet fhould be dry and folid; liquids fhould be fparingly ufed: and thefe fhould confift of good old rich wines, or medicated beer, in order to ftrengthen the folids and to promote the renal difcharges.—Friction and exercife muft not be omitted.

The

The following forms, varied as the symptoms indicate, will be found very answerable towards the end of cure. And first, where it can be complied with without danger, vomits should be prescribed.

℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. sex.

Vel,

℞ Ipecacuanh. ℥i.

Vel,

℞ Ipecacuanh. ℥℥.

Oxymel. scillitic. ℥i.

Aq. cinnam. simpl. ℥℥.

Next purge.

℞ Syr. de spin. cerv. ℥i.

Pulv. jalap. ℥i.

zinziber. pulv. ℥℥.

Salis tartar. ℥℥.

Aq. menth. piperitid. simp. ℥i. m.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. scammon. ℥i.

Gum. guaiac. ℥℥. m.

℞ Jalap. pulv. ℥i.

Calomel. gr. viij.

Spec. aromat. gr. vi.

Syr. e spin. cervin. q. s. f. bolus.

P

Vel,

Vel,

- ℞ Elater. gr. iij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.
 Sacchari. ℥℥.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus.

Vel,

- ℞ Jalap. pulv. ℥i.
 Gutt. gamb. ℥℥.
 Zinziber. pulv. ℥℥.
 Syr. de spin. cervin. ℥ij.
 Aq. menth. ℥i. f. haustus.

Then diuretics.

- ℞ Limatur. cupri gr. xx.
 Spirit. fal. ammoniac. ℥i℥. m. f. tinctura
 coerulea; sumat guttas quatuor ex hydro-
 mel. mane & vesperi, & augeatur ad xxx.
 gutt. vacuo ventriculo.

This has cured a confirmed ascites.

- ℞ Milleped. ficcāt. & pulv. ℥ij.
 Cochincl. pulv.
 Nuc. Moschat. āā ℥i.
 Spirit. juniper.
 Vol. aromat. āā ℥i. vitro arte clauso pone
 arenam per noctem digere, mane per em-
 poreticum filtra & fiat tinctura diuretica;
 sumat gutt. lx. cum vini albi haustu diebus
 à purgationibus liberis.

℞ Infus.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Sal. diuretic. ℥℥.

Aq. raphan. c. ℥℥. m. f. haustus ter in die
sumendus, cui adde spirit. minderer. ℥iij.
si opus fuerit.

Vel,

℞ Aq. cinnam. spirituos. ℥i.

Acet. scillitic. ℥℥ ad ij.

Spirit. lavend. c.

Syr. croc. āā ℥i. m.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. scillar. ℥℥.

Spec. aromat.

Nitr. pur. āā. gr. vi.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Syr. zinziber. q. f. f. bolus h. f. sumendus.

And here we may very freely recommend mustard-feed, horse-raddish, &c.

In persons of a robust constitution we may prescribe as follows, in an anasarca :

℞ Pil. ex duobus ℥i.

Gutt. gamb. gr. v.

Calomel. ppt. gr. iij.

Ol. juniper. gutt. iij. f. pil. vel bolus horâ
somni sumendus.

℞ Ciner. genist.

Milleped. vivent. āā ℥iij.

Rad. raphan. rustic.

jalap. āā ʒi.

Sal. tartar. ʒi. m. infunde in vin. Rhenart.

ʒiv. leni calore per xxx. horas; deinde cola

pro usu; sumat. cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

A spoonful of unbruised mustard-seed may be taken morning and night; or, ʒij. to ʒβ. of ciner. genist. in a decoction of juniper; or, garlick, and the squill pills, with the julep.

Scarify and blister the legs where it is necessary.

R Sapon. Venet. ʒi.

Gum. ammoniac. ʒβ.

Pulv. scillar. ficcāt. gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Where squills are given as a diuretic, that dose is a true one which fits most easy on the stomach, without creating a lasting nausea, which very small doses are very apt to produce.

Sudorifics are also very proper.

R Scillar. gr. v.

Pulv. ari comp. gr. x.

zinziber. gr. v.

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus bis in die sumendus.

Vel,

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Vel,

- ℞ Confect. cardiac. ℥i.
Sal. succin. gr. v.
Ol. juniper. gutt. ij. m.

Vel,

- ℞ Ciner. genist. ℥i.
Vin. amar. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

- ℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. unum.
Calc. antimon. ℥℥. m. & fumat vesperi.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. castor. gr. xv.
Sal. succini gr. v.
Sal. c. c. vol. gr. vi.
Opii gr. i.
Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr. iv.
Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.
Sal. ammoniac. ℥i.
Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus fumendus horâ decubitus.

Vel,

- ℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. duo.
Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.
Gum. guaiac. ℥i.

Camphor. grana iv.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus.

Vel,

R Aq. raphan. rustic. c. ℥i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.

Vin. antim. ℥i. f. haust. h. f. fumend. & repetend. pro re natâ.

Emetics and cathartics, in small doses, frequently and alternately repeated, have been often given with success in an ascites; and diuretics, together with corroborants, should be always joined and used at intervals during the course of purges. The bark, steel, and exercise, bid fairest to prevent a relapse.

In a dropfy of the uterus, give attenuant and resolvent medicines, and strengthen the parts.—Soap, gum. ammon. pil. mercur. &c.

If a dropfy happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration, or drinking large quantities of cold water, diaphoretics are very plainly indicated.—If from hard drinking, exercise on horseback, and a liberal use of wine under proper restrictions, however, may be recommended: if from a consumptive diathesis,

sis, diuretics and corroborants will be proper : if it happens after large hæmorrhages, or long continued fevers, purge sparingly. The chief dependance is on bitters and chalybeates.

In the cachexy, sal diureticus, gum. ammon. decoct. juniper. &c. with riding on horseback and German Spa-waters are of great use.

The hydrocephalus will require perpetual blisters, issues, &c. and small doses of calom. and rhub. and a carminative diet.

In the hydrocele, or dropfy of the scrotum, the water is contained in the tunica vaginalis; and the disease confined to the part. The tumour here ought to be opened with a trocar in the most depending part of the scrotum; and tho' this is not properly a radical cure, yet it sometimes proves one; and is to be preferred to any other method. When water is contained in the cellular membranes of the scrotum, it is to be treated as an anasarca, and scarifications in the skin of the legs will answer as well as upon the part.

ide. errata The following medicines have given great relief in a dropfy, where the legs and thighs were much fwelled and water in the belly, even in old age; and they are strongly recommended.

℞ Vin. aloet. alkal. ℥i.

Vin. Rhenan. ℥ij.

Sacch. alb. ℥i. f. haust. omni vesperi sumendus.

℞ Argent. viv. gr. iv.

Mucilag. gum. Arab. q. f. optimè miscantur, cui adde extract. cicutæ gr. iv. f. pilul. iij. hor. som. & manè surcendæ.

Of the S C U R V Y.

THE scurvy is a disease arising from an alteration in the blood, producing spots on the skin, and many symptoms indicating a putrid dissolution of the fluids. It is attended with weariness, heaviness, listlessness, and disinclination to move or stir about; difficulty of breathing, putrid gums, offensive breath, fallow countenance; frequent hæmorrhages from the nose and gums, falling away of the legs, livid spots, with a copperish colour, and many other symptoms of the hypochondriac kind. The true sea-scurvy seldom appears at land.

The diet should, in general, be light and of easy digestion, consisting of a due degree of animal and vegetable substances, with the acid summer fruits, to which may be joined red wine, cyder, Rhenish, and Old Hock in moderation.

Next to this, spruce-beer is of great use; and if that cannot be easily obtained,

obtained, deal shavings may be used, and made as follows: Take twelve gallons of water, and put therein three pounds and a half of black spruce, and boil it for three hours; then put to the liquor seven pounds of molasses, just boil it up, strain it through a sieve when milk-warm, put to it about four spoonfulls of yeast to work it; it soon becomes fit for bottling, perhaps in five or six days. If the spruce or fir-tops and bark cannot be had, the Chio or Strasburg turpentine may be advantageously used; mix it with a mucilage of gum Arabic, and gradually add water sufficient to impregnate the whole; to a part of which put brown sugar or molasses, and when the whole is a little warm add a small portion of yeast to cause a fermentation, as above.

It may be well worth trial to carry pump or spring water on board the ships of war, which having but a small proportion of heterogeneous particles in it, remains for years sweet and pure: it will be best preserved in glass bottles, or stone
or

or earthen jars made sweet and clean, and well stoppt.

An attention to these hints will do great honour to Administration, and record their humanity more than by conquering a new world.

The trial is easy, and not expensive ; it may be ascertained presently ; and how must it gladden the heart of that man who contributes in any degree to the comfort and preservation of mankind ! but more especially to the British sailors.

Exercise and tranquility of mind are also of great advantage.

In the beginning gentle purges will be proper, such as infus. fenæ, crem. tartar. manna, Scarborough waters, and a long continued use of the scorbutic juices, with whey. Oranges and ripe fruits are very advantageously given in the sea-scurvy. A rob made of lemon juice will keep for years, and is of the utmost consequence in long voyages ; or juice of lemons kept in casks, and given to the quantity of three spoonfuls to the diseased

eased daily, tends much to prevent the bad effects of fœtid provisions and bad air. The former has, in my opinion, the greatest share in producing the scurvy; and when it is considered that this juice with the sugar to prepare it, are the produce of our own colonies, and so easily come at, it is amazing there is not an immediate order for a trial being made; it would supersede that expensive mineral acid elix. vitriol, and the long train of medicine consequent thereon.

I have had a large cask of lime juice from the colonies, which, after a bad voyage of almost a ship-wreck, and being obliged to steer to America to refit, yet, after eighteen months, remained fresh, well-flavoured, and fine.

But, above all, the daily use of wort made from malt, and the following medicines, will, perhaps, be found of service.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iſſ.

Elix. vitriol. gutt. xx.

Tinct. cort. Peruv.

Syr. simp. āā ℥i. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

For

For the putrefaction of the gums use the following gargle.

R Tinct. ros. ℥iv.

Vel,

R Spirit. sal. corrosiv. ℥i.

Aq. puræ ℥iv. m.

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iv.

Tinct. myrrh. ℥vi.

Ten drops of spirit of sea-salt in a pint of water is an excellent wash in scorbutic putrid gums.

The following decoction and infusion have been known very useful in confirmed scorbutic habits.

R Fol. fenæ.

Crem. tartar. āā ʒß.

Rhæi elect. incis. ʒß.

Prun. Damascen. n°. xx. infunde aq. fontan.

bullient. ℥ij. per xxiv. horas; cola; sumat

cochl. iv. h. s. pro re natâ.

R Summitat. juniper. incis. ℥ij.

Baccar. juniper. contus. ℥iv.

Caryoph. aromat. ʒij.

Zinziber. ʒij. contunde omnia & coque in aq.

pur. cong. xij. ad cong. viij. cola & adde

Theriac. optim. ʒxx. Singul. ℥j. decoctionis

coctionis colatæ iterum pone super ignem
lenem; despumâ & adde spum. cerev. (yeast)
℥i. fermentatione peractâ per xxiv. hor. in-
funde in ampullis pro usu; bibat ℥i. quo-
tidie horis medicis.

℞ Fol. cochl. hortens. ℥i.

Nasturt. aquatic.

Beccabung.

Summitat. abietis.

genistæ āā m. x.

Rad. raphan. rustic.

Lapath. acut. āā ℥i.

Aurant. n°. xx. m. in cerev. nov. cong. x.

To this may be added,

Rhæi monach.

Sem. sinap.

Cort. Winteran.

In very viscid habits gum. guaiac. mil-
lepedes, æthiops, and steel, will be ad-
viseable.

In a variety of cases, where the skin
has been over-run with a watery, itchy,
spreading matter, more particularly inci-
dent to old people, nothing has been
more effectual than a strong decoction
of the juniper tops and berries long per-
sisted in, and drank to the quantity of a
quart a day. Should this fail, the pil. Æ-
thiopic. will be worth trying. Of

Of the AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIACA.

THIS disorder affects the imagination, and is attended with great anxiety, or uncommon chearfulness; and, in general, arises from indigestion, a sedentary life, too intense attention to study; from gross and viscid diet, profuse evacuations, and extremes of passions.

The signs are, indolence, tremors, despondence, low-spiritedness, costiveness, difficulty of breathing, short cough, flatulence, pale crude urine, spasmodic pains of the head, &c.

The regimen should consist of such food as is light and easy of digestion. Pyrmont water should be recommended to be drank in common, and exercise on horseback.

Repeated vomits are very proper here, and a due attention that the body be kept soluble.

R Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. aromat.

Vin.

Vin. chalyb. āā ʒi. f. haustus circa meridiem
& horâ quintâ vespertinâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Infus. amar. simp. ʒx.

Sal. absinth. ʒi.

Tinct. martis in spirit. salis gutt. xxx. m. sumend. ut supra.

Vel,

R Tinct. rhæi vinos.

spirit. āā ʒvi. m. f. haustus bis in septimanâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pil. gummos. ʒi.

rufi ʒi.

Sal. martis ʒß.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n°. xvij. sumat tres
h. s. persistat in usu præscriptorum per menses duos.

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiß.

Tinctur. valer. simp. ʒij.

martis in spirit. sal. gutt. xx. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

If pain and flatulence, with a head-ach attend, the following drops are often serviceable.

R Spirit. volat. fœtid. ʒß.

Elix. paregoric. ʒij. m. sumat gutt. xl. ex haustu aquæ Pyrmont.

In

In case of convulsions and spasm, prescribe opiates, joined with fœtids, such as

℞ Ass. fœtid. ℥i.

Mosch. gr. vi.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. decem.

Syr. sim. q. s. f. bolus pro re natâ sumendus.

Cold bathing is highly useful in most hypochondriac cases, all proper evacuations having been first premised.

The following tincture is of great service in low spirits, daily used and long continued, especially where it agrees.

℞ Rad. gentian.

Cort. aurant. āā ℥i.

Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥iv. infunde in spir. vin.

℥iv. per vi. dies ; sumat cochl. iij. vel iv.

mane & horâ septimâ vesper. cum quant.

æqual. aq. fontan.

The use of this should be in spring and winter with chalybeate waters, and exercise in summer.

If there be heat and quickness in the pulse, bitters and steel are improper. But a cold infusion of the bark, with elixir of vitriol, should be used.

Of the MORBUS HYSTERICUS.

THIS disorder appears under various shapes, and is attended with a variety of symptoms which denote the animal and vital functions to be greatly disordered. It is often owing to a lax tender habit, obstructions of the menses, fluor albus, &c.

In the fit the patient is seized with a strangulation, quick and difficult breathing, so as to endanger suffocation, loss of speech, and all sense of motion. These, with the train of hypochondriac symptoms, may be sufficient to determine the disease: to which may be added, frequent laughing and crying, various wild irregular actions: after which a general forenens over all the body is felt; the spirits are low; the feet are cold. The hysteric fit may be easily distinguished from a syncope; for in this the pulse and respiration are entirely stopped; in that they are both perceivable. A syncope seizes the patient at once, without
any

any previous notice; but the hysteric passion is preceded by symptoms which denote the approach of the disorder: the face is paler in the syncope; but women in hysteric fits have a high color in their face very frequently; moreover, in the first the fit is short, and soon determined; but in the latter it may, sometimes, last two or three days. This distemper is seldom fatal, though it often continues for a considerable time, and may, very properly, be called a chronical one.

A light animal food, red wine, chearful company, and a good clear air, with moderate exercise, are of great importance in this disorder. Drinking tea, &c. should by no means be indulged.

The cure consists in whatever tends to strengthen the solids, and the whole habit in general; and nothing will effect this more successfully than a long continued use of mineral chalybeat waters and riding on horseback, frictions and ligatures, &c.

The body should be kept soluble with tinctur. sacra. in small doses, or the pil.

ruf. joined with the fœtid gums: then
prescribe the following :

R Aff. fœtid.

Camphor. āā ʒi.

Mosch. ʒiß.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ n°. l. sumat quin-
que bis in die.

Opiates might in this case be omitted,
unless very great pain and restlessness in-
dicate their use; loco tinctur. Thebaic.
adde tinctur. valer. vol. gutt. xxx. vel
tinctur. fuligin. eandem quantitatem.

R Chalyb. ppt. gr. vi.

Extract. cortic. Peruv. ʒi. m. f. bolus bis in
die sumendus.

Vel,

R Conf. rutæ ʒi.

Pulv. e myrrh. c. ʒß.

Ol. succin. gutt. ij. m.

Vel,

R Conserv. aurant. ʒiß.

Chalyb. ppt. ʒij.

Spec. aromat. ʒiß.

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. electuarium; sumat quant.
n. m. bis in die; superbib. haustum aq-
Pyrmont.

The

The spirit. vol. foetid. and elix. paregor. āā p. e. taken from thirty to fifty drops occasionally, may be of use.

Opiates must be used in these cases often, but with great circumspection and caution, and should ever be joined with volatiles.

The Islington chalybeate waters, with the aff. foetid. pills, have been found very useful; and so have issues, which have been frequently known to give great relief. Mild emetics now and then have their happy effects in these disorders.

Nothing recovers a person sooner out of the hysterical fit than putting the feet and legs in warm water.

When low spirits arise from the nerves of the stomach and bowels being weak, tincture of bark and bitters, and chalybeates, with exercise, are the best remedies. When they arise from obstructions in the hypochondriac viscera, or a foulness of the stomach and intestines, vomits, aloetic purges, Harrowgate waters, and tartar. solub. are proper, viz.

R Tartar. solub. ʒij. solv. in aq. font. ʒiv. aq.
 cinnam. simpl. syr. violar. āā ʒi. m. sumat
 partitis vicib. pro re natâ.

When low spirits proceed from a suppression of the piles or the menses, these evacuations must be encouraged, or repeated bleedings substituted.

When they proceed from long continued grief, anxious thoughts, or other distress of mind, nothing has done more service than agreeable company, daily exercise, especially long journies, and a variety of amusements.

OF ABORTION.

ABORTION happens between the second and third, and between the third and fourth months. Sometimes it may happen later.

The signs preceding miscarriage in general are, a flux of blood from the uterus, shiverings, pain in the loins extending to the bottom of the belly, anxiety, nausea, palpitation of the heart, syncope, a spreading and moisture of the os tincæ.

If the pulse will bear it, and the patient be young, strong, and vigorous, some blood may be taken away, and she should be put to bed. Her diet should be light broths, and clysters of the same may be injected, if there be occasion.

R Tinctur. ros. ℥ij.

Aq. cinnam. spirituof. ʒi.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinque; f. haustus
quartâ vel quintâ quâque horâ sumend.
ut opus fuerit.

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Aq. cinnam. spirituof.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v. m.

Vel,

R Pulv. e succin. c. ʒ℥.

Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒ℥.

Syr. balsam. q. f. ut f. bolus quintâ q. h. fumend.

If the waters break, desist from the use of astringents, and order the following :

R Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. in v. o. solut. ʒ℥.

Aq. puleg. spirituof. ℥i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus pro re natâ fumendus.

Whatever tends to strengthen and invigorate the solids and fluids ; such as an easy and chearful disposition, the cold bath; where it can be complied with, gentle exercise on horseback, a dry clear air, an analeptic regimen, avoiding too violent exercise and motion, and every strong passion of the mind ; these precautions bid fairest towards preventing this complaint.

Of the DISORDERS attending DELIVERY.

AFTER the woman has been delivered, and the placenta safely and gently brought away, some of the following forms may be occasionally used to forward the discharge of the lochia, and to prevent after-pains.

R Aq. puleg. ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. in v. o. solut. ℥℥.

Confect. alkerm. ℥i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinque; f. haustus
sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pulv. castor. Ruff. gr. vi.

Sperm. cet. ℥i.

Confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus.

Vel,

R Aq. puleg. ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. ℥i.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥℥. f. haustus.

Vel,

R Aq. puleg. ℥vi.

hysteric. ℥ij.

Tinctur. castor. ℥ij.

Elix.

Elix. paregoric. ʒij.

Syr. simp. ʒiij. f. mixtur. sumat cochl. duo
pro re natâ.

Spare diet and chicken-broth, with warm caudle, seem to be the most proper regimen; and from the many bad consequences of colds, fevers, and sudden deaths, which happen at this time, too much care cannot be inculcated. If cold be taken, or a slight fever comes on, add ʒi. pulv. contrayerv. comp. to any of the above forms, and continue the warm suppings.

If the lochia be suppressed, give ʒi. pulv. e myrrh. c. with ʒß. confect. Damocrat. tertiâ quâque horâ, vel pro re natâ. In case they are too violent, increase the quantity of the opiate; but be cautious, and wait patiently for the effects.

When the breasts begin to be uneasy on the first days, from the milk stagnating, gentle diaphoretics may be prescribed, and spirit. vin. camphorat. applied, or warm cloths or emplastr. commun. cum camphor. Should pain with inflammation

tion come on, apply a poultice with bread, milk, and oil; and, in case you cannot prevent a suppuration, you must treat it accordingly. The ol. ceræ should be used where the nipples are sore and chopped. If a fever comes on, it requires the utmost caution in bleeding; keeping the belly open, seems always proper, with the use of antiputrescents, and large quantities of diluting liquors, rest, &c.

An inflammation of the uterus should be treated like that of any other part, with bleeding, gentle emollient clysters, a light diet, and warm diluting liquors, with rest; and apply the milk and bread poultice, with oil, to the pudenda.—In case it should degenerate into a cancer, the palliative cure is all that can be expected; perhaps frequent bleeding, gentle anodynes, and a due regard to the nonnaturals, may do as much as can be expected.

In case of a procidentia uteri, inject the following:

R Cort.

R Cort. granat.

Peruv. āā. ℥i. coque in

Aq. fontan. ℥ij. ad ℥i. Colatur. adde

Tinctur. rosar. ℥i.

Vin. rubri ℥℥. m. f. injectio.

You may use this also by way of fomentation.—Rest will be of much service in these disorders.

In a diarrhœa and vomiting, after delivery, nothing exceeds small doses of ipecacuanha in the following form ; or any other.

R Ipecacuan. pulv. gr. iij.

Elect. e scord. ℥℥.

Aq. puleg. simp. puræ āā ℥vi.

Nuc. Mosch. ℥ij.

Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. ij. ad vi. ut opus erit ; f. haust. quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

A starch diet is proper: that made with fresh well-dried flour, is to be preferred to Poland starch, which contains a blue ingredient (smalt), very dangerous for internal use ; and therefore to be carefully avoided.

Of MELANCHOLY and MADNESS.

TH E S E are diseases nearly connected; the first being a delirium without a fever, attended with fear and a great pensiveness; the latter with great fury and boldness.

Of madness there are three species; the mirthful, melancholic, and raving. They may be occasioned by whatever so disturbs the brain as to affect the mind; intense thought, anxious cares and troubles, watchings, frights, fearful and shocking dreams, strong passions, profuse evacuations, or an obstruction of them. Whatever renders the blood and spirits too volatile, causes the mirthful and raving; and whatever, on the contrary, depresses them, will occasion the melancholy species. If hereditary, it scarce admits a cure.

The signs are, sadness and dejection, without any antecedent cause; timidity, fondness of solitude, troublesome nights, fretfulness and fickleness, costiveness,
little

little or no urine, indolence, and paleness of visage.—In others, on the contrary, unusual boldness, with all the strong appearances of irregular passions; rising sometimes so high, and at other times sinking so low, as to give room to apprehend the patient may attempt his own life.

The cure in bold maniacs.—First, as to their regimen, that should be slender and light; such as gruels, thin panadas, whey, water, and fruits, barley gruel, butter-milk.—Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and should be frequently repeated in small quantities; but the pulse and other symptoms are the best indications. Clysters and vomits should not be spared; for they are most undoubtedly of very great use, and should be either tartar. emetic. or ipecacuanha, according to the strength of the patient. Purging must not be forgot; nor issues, blisters, setons, &c.

R Mosch. ʒi.

Aff. fœtid.

Camphor. āā ʒij.

Tinctur.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. pil. n°. xx. sumat quinque
hor. som. & manè cum haustu seq.

Vel,

R Sagapen. ʒi. h. f. f. adde pulv. rhæi gr. v. pro
re natâ, vel aloet. gr. ij. cum haustu. seq.

R Aq. puræ ʒiſſ.

Sal. diuretic. ʒß.

Syr. balsam ʒi. f. haustus; adde tinctur.

Thebaic. gutt. xx. haustui nocturno. Per-
sistat in usu pilularum & haustum per dies
triginta.

Valerian ʒi. pro dof. cum decoct. cort.
also extract. Thebaic. ad gr. ij. pro dof.
pro re natâ, have done great service.

R Infus. senæ ʒvi.

Tartar. solub. ʒiij. m. sumat cochl. iij. pro
re natâ.

Vel,

R Spirit. nitr. dulc.

Tinctur. helleb. nigri.

castor. āā ʒij m. sumat gutt. xxx:
ter vel quatuor in die.

In some, shaving the head, cold bath-
ing, with a proper regimen, confinement,
and due management, are very essential-
ly

ly necessary in this disorder : and where the patient is young and sanguine, remember to bleed and purge frequently ; let the diet be very slender, and give anodynes at night.

When madness happens in consequence of nervous and long intermitting fevers, nothing will answer better than the bark, with steel, a proper air, moderate exercise, and a good restorative diet.

The furor uterinus is a species of madness arising from too great a sensibility or inflammation of the pudenda, or too great an abundance or acrimony of the fluids of those parts. Its principal characteristic is an immoderate desire of coition, and the patient utters strange obscenities. The signs at first, are melancholy, great taciturnity, tho' with lascivious casting about their eyes, and a redness of the face. As the disease increases, they scold, cry, then laugh, &c.

The cure consists in removing the heat and irritation, by attenuants and balsamics. The diet should be cooling and

and light; such as whey and vegetables. Bleeding repeatedly is proper, especially where the pulse is quick and strong: stimulating purges are also useful; such as jalap, with nitre dissolved in whey, &c.

R Emuls. commun. ℥ij.

Sal. diuretic. ʒi.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. decem. f. haustus h.
f. sumendus, & repetatur manè minuendo

Tinctur. Thebaic. dosin. cujus sumat so-
lummodo guttas quinque.

R

Of

Of the JAUNDICE.

THE jaundice is an universal yellowness tinging the skin, chiefly observable in the whites of the eyes, owing to the bile mixing itself in too great a proportion with the blood: it may also be owing to obstructions, viscid bile, or to small stones or spasms.

Nature has made a great apparatus for the formation of bile: hence its high use in the animal oeconomy, and the diseases consequent on its viscidness, apparent in the lives of the sedentary, by costiveness, &c. as the contrary happens to free livers, where the salts being raised high, diarrhœas and fevers frequently attend.

The symptoms of a jaundice are, inactivity, lassitude, anxiety, sickness, oppression of the breast, difficult respiration, dry skin with an itching, costiveness, hard, white, or greyish stools, yellow and high-coloured urine, with a bitterish taste in the mouth.—A jaundice arising from an obstruction of the gall-bladder

bladder is not so bad as that from a scirrhus liver.

The diet should be attenuating.—In the beginning, especially if the liver be suspected, bleed:—after which give a vomit of ipecacuanha, and then purge with the following:

℞ Infus. senæ ℥ij℥.

Tinctur. ejusd.

Rh. vinos. āā ℥iij. m.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Succ. limon. ℥iij.

Sal. absinth. ℥i.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.

Syr. de althæâ ℥i. f. haustus sextâ vel octavâ
quâque horâ sumendus.

℞ Sapon. optim. ℥℥.

Sal. diuretic. ℥℥.

Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus sumendus ter in die
cum haustu præscripto.

In case the sickness should continue,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥vj.

Nuc. Moschat. ℥vj.

Magnes. alb. ℥ij.

Cret. ppt. ℥℥.

Syr. alth. ℥iij. m. sumat cochl. iij. subinde.

R 2

℞ Sapon.

℞ Sapon. optim. ℥ij.

Scillar. ppt. ℥i℥.

Magnes. alb.

Pulv. rhæi āā ℥℥.

Syr. alth. q. f. f. pilulæ n°. xl.umat tres ter
in die; superbib. ℥vi. infusionis sequentis.

℞ Rad. curcum.

Rubiæ tinctur. āā ℥i.

Milleped. viv. contus. ℥℥

Cort. Winteran. ℥i. infunde in vin. Rhenan.
℥iij. & cola.

If a jaundice succeeds colics, after gentle purging with infus. sen. &c. order the saline draughts, with confect. card. ℥i.

If it be attended with a fever, bleed moderately, and prescribe a decoction of the hemp-feed.—If it proceed from sluggish viscid bile, frequent vomits will answer better than any other method, together with mercurial purges, or small doses of calomel, with a free use of sal diuretic. squills, gum ammoniac, &c.

The following has been found successful in a very obstinate jaundice:

℞ Calomel. ppt. gr. i.

Sulph. præcipitat. antimon. gr. ij.

Conf. cynosbat. q. f. f. pil. i h. f. f.—Sumat
etiam ℥iv. decoct. sequentis ter die.

℞ Sum-

R Summit. juniper. ℥ij.

Bac. juniper. contus. ℥i.

Coque in ℥i℥ aq. font. ad ℥i. adde

Vin. antimon. ℥ij.

Aq. nuc. Mosch.

Syr. alth. āā ℥i. m.

Riding on horseback, with the use of mineral waters, will be very proper in this case ; particularly Harrigate-waters. They should be drank, however, at the fountain-head, and in the proper seasons, viz. the spring, and in the beginning of summer : but if there be a necessity for their use, they may be drank at all times.

If hæmorrhages attend this disorder, be cautious how you order attenuants, aloetics, volatiles, or chalybeates. The acid and demulcent methods, with gentle evacuations, will here be most commendable.

In case the liver be inflamed, it will be known by a pungent pain in the region of that viscus, and in the diaphragm ; the eyes and skin will be yellow ; the urine saffron-coloured, with a coldness and shivering, sometimes with

R 3 a fever

a fever and vomiting, difficult breathing, watching, and costiveness. — Here the greatest danger is to be apprehended, should a suppuration come on; in which case the patient dies tabid.

Bleeding repeatedly and early, in which the pulse and other attendant symptoms will be the best directors, with blisters on the part, promise the most relief; and, in general, such antiphlogistics as are recommended in inflammatory disorders; such as the saline draughts, cooling clysters, diuretic emulsions, and emollient topical applications.

When the liver is schirrhus, very little hopes are left; perhaps the following may be useful:

R Emplastr. e cicut. cum ammon.

mercurial.

e cymino āā p. e.

Camphor. ʒij. m. f. emplastr. hepatis regioni applicandum.

The attenuating medicines prescribed in the cancer may be tried here;—together with soap and mercurials.

Of

Of INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS.

THIS disorder is attended with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidneys, together with a fever, and a frequent discharge of urine, which is small in quantity, red, and high-coloured; yet in the highest degree of the disease, limpid and watery: the thigh feels numb, and there is a pain in the groin, and testicle of the same side, and in the ilium, with bilious vomitings and continual eructations.

The regimen, and indeed the whole method of cure, should be very nearly the same as recommended in all other disorders of the inflammatory kind.

Bleed repeatedly, in which you are to be directed by the pulse and other symptoms; throw up emollient broth-clysters; and let the patient drink freely of the following decoction:

R Rad. gramin.

Petroselin. āā ʒiʒ

Contunde & coque in aq. pur. ℥ij. ad colatur. ℥i.

R 4

R Hujus

℞ Hujus decoct. ℥i.

Emuls. commun. cum duplici quantitat. gum.
Arabic. ℥i. m. & sumat haustum tepe-
factum ad libitum pro potu ordinario.

Should a suppuration happen, and the abscess break, then direct. dilution in plenty, together with gentle diuretics, and

℞ Pulv. rhæi ʒi.

Nitr. ʒij.

Sacchar. alb. ʒiij.

Balsam copaiv. ʒß.

Syr. alth. q. s. t. elect. sumat n. m. molem
ter in die; superbib. haustum decoct. præ-
scripti.

If there be a sudden remission of pain, cold sweats, a weak intermitting pulse, with singultus and stoppage of urine, which when discharged is foetid, you may conclude a mortification is at hand, and that death will shortly follow.

If the bladder be inflamed, an acute, pressing, burning pain will be felt in the region of the pubes, with a fever, a frequent inclination to go to stool, and a constant desire to make water.

In this case, the same method is to be attempted, with warm bathing, &c.

Of

Of an INFLAMMATION of the STOMACH.

IN this disorder the patient perceives a heat and pulsation in the part, with pain, distension, and tumour, a difficulty of swallowing and breathing, pain in sneezing, &c.

Give warm broth and whey.—Nothing acrimonious can have a place in this disease.

If it be occasioned by poison, or if from too much eating, vomit immediately. In case the things which were swallowed were of an hot nature, order the broth to be drank cold; but if the inflammation be primary, and is attended with a fever, bleed largely; order emollient, oily clysters, and gentle anodynes; and blisters may be proper under these circumstances, together with the following draughts:

R Aq. puræ ℥i.

Sperm. cet.

Mucilag. gum. Arab. solut. ℥℥.

Nitr. pur. gr. x.

Syr.

Syr. alth. ʒi. f. haustus, cui pro re natâ addo
Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. tres vel quinque ad
mitigandum dolores vel vomitiones.

In case of an abscess breaking, give about a drachm of the balsam copaiv. twice or thrice a day in milk, and order a milk diet.

If the intestines be inflamed, a vehement fixed burning pain will be felt in those parts.

When it is in the upper part of the guts, the stomach will be distended with wind; and where it is very violent, convulsions will succeed in the diaphragm, attended with vomiting, painful inflation, rumblings, and sharp griping twitches, which may be productive of the passio iliaca.

In case of a burning pain in the abdomen, with a præternatural heat of the whole body, quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety and inquietude, we may justly then conclude the intestines to be the seat of the disorder.

When the sharp pain, attended with fever and nausea, appears to be above the
navel

navel and below the stomach, it may then be suspected that a part of the colon is affected which lies under the stomach.— If it be in the right hypochondrium under the spurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium, may be inflamed: but when the pain is in the middle of the abdomen, about the navel, it indicates the small guts to be affected; and this should be very carefully distinguished from a colic.

And here bleeding largely and repeatedly, will be absolutely required; the pulse will be the surest guide: also a warm softening emollient drink, and clysters; and these must be repeated. If the vomiting be violent, prescribe an anodyne. Warm fomentations are useful, and the skins of vigorous animals applied warm to the abdomen.

Fresh broths are the best for drink, as well as for nourishment.

After bleeding, stools must be procured.

R Emuls. commun. ℥i.

Mann. ℥i.

Tartar.

Tartar. solub. ℥ij. m. sumat cochl. iv. secundâ quâque horâ ad subduceendum alvum.

Some time after throw up a fresh broth clyster, with ol. olivar. recent. ℥iv. nitr. ℥ij.

Be cautious here how you give opiates : but should the vomiting be obstinately severe, give gutt. tres tinctur. Thebaic. in a draught of the emuls. commun. cum dupl. quant. gum. Arabic. and wait some time before you repeat the opiate.

If the patient survives three days, and the acute pain abates suddenly, with a chilliness and shivering, it is a sign of a suppuration already forming, which will in fourteen days break, and the patient become tabid. Under these circumstances whey and chalybeates may be of some use.

Should the fever continue, with clammy sweats, paleness, diarrhœa, with foetid black stools, or like the washings of flesh, with a small intermitting pulse,
and

and at last a total cessation of pain, you may prognosticate a gangrene coming on, and that death is near at hand.

Blistering is sometimes advised, as proper, and to be immediately applied after bleeding, on the part affected, be the cause either inflammation or flatulence.

Of the H O E M O R R H O I D S.

THE piles are painful tumours in the lower part of the intestinum rectum.

Those who lead sedentary lives, are of a loose texture of fibres, high feeders, hard drinkers, and such as are constitutionally costive, or have used themselves to aloetic purges, &c. are subject to these disorders.

Sometimes they are internal, and occasion great pain in going to stool: when external, they are likewise very painful and apt to bleed; after which the pain abates.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and order a light cool diet, such as broths, gruels, whey; and avoid liquors, which are heating and inflaming.

Foment with the fofus commun.; and in case they bleed much, with the decoct. flor. rofar. p. ij. sambuc. p. i. vin. rub. florentin. z viij. ad ℥ i.

℞ Æthiop. mineral.

Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ʒi.

Elect. lenitiv. ʒß.

Pil. saponac. gr. iv.

Syr. viol. q. f. f. bolus h. f. & summò mane
sumendus cum seq. haustu.

℞ Aq. puræ ʒi.

nuc. Moschat.

Syr. de althæâ āā ʒi.

Magnes. alb. ʒi.

In case of great pain, add tinctur.
Thebaic. gutt. v. ad x.

℞ Elect. e casîâ ʒij.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. ʒiß.

puræ ʒij. f. haustus h. f. & mane sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Elect. lenitiv. ʒiß.

Flor. sulphur. ʒiij.

Nitr. pur. ʒij.

Magnes. alb. ʒiß.

Ol. carui gutt. iij.

Syr. alth. q. f. f. elect. adde pil. saponac. ʒi.
ad ʒij. pro re natâ; sumat q. n. m. bis in
die.

If they bleed or are painful, direct the
elect. e casîâ in the room of the elect.
lenitiv.

℞ Aq.

Vel,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Nuc. Mosch.

Syr. simp. āā ℥i.

Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ℥℥.

Nitri purif. ℥i.

Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. iv. f. haust. sextâ q. h. f.

If costive, add magnesia.

Or externally,

℞ Unguent. populn. ℥i.

Sacchar. saturn. ℥℥.

Opii.

Camphor. solut. āā gr. x.

Balsam. sulphur. q. s. ut f. unguent.

Vel,

℞ Aq. calcis f. ℥viij.

Balsam. anodyn. Batean. ℥ij. m. pro fotu
tepidé applicand.

Vel,

℞ Axung. porcin. ℥i.

Ol. buxi ℥i. m.

This has been found very useful.

Some commend a solution of vitriol.
cœrul. to be applied externally; but the
greatest caution is necessary how we re-
pel the piles, 'the habit of body be-
ing,

ing, in general, much relieved by their appearance, and most assuredly they free it from many acute diseases; for a sudden suppression of any evacuation has been the primary cause of the worst and most dangerous diseases; such as apoplexies, epilepsies, madness, &c.

The Procidentia Ani is a falling down of the rectum lower than natural, in going to stool. This happens frequently to children who cry much, or have had a diarrhoea, and to women who have had many births. If it proceed from costiveness, give lenitive clysters. In case the rectum be swelled or inflamed, foment with warm milk or the fot. commun. After which,

R Cort. querc. ℥i.

granator. ℥℥.

Rad. Bistort. ℥℥.

Flor. rosar. ℥℥. coque in aq. fontan. ℥iv. ad colatur. ℥i℥. adde vin. rub. ℥℥. f. fatus.

After this keep the body soluble, and make use of a proper truss or bandage.

Of STRANGURIA, ISCHURIA, and DYSURIA.

A Total suppression of urine is called Ischuria; when partial, Stranguria. When they proceed from caruncles or stones, they will be discovered by passing the catheter.—They are often occasioned by spasms and inflammations on the neck of the bladder.

Bleeding, fomentations, and clysters, must be pursued.

℞ Decoct. commun. ℥℥.

Balsam. copaiv. v. o. solut. ℥ij.

Ol. olivar. ℥ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. ℥i. f. enema; repetatur pro re natâ.

℞ Aq. petroselin. ℥i.

Spirit. nitr. dul. gutt. xxx.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Ol. amygd. d. āā ℥ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v. ad x. vel pil. sapon. ℥℥. (loco tinct. Thebaic.)

Syr. alth. ℥i. f. haust.

If the suppression still continues, pass the catheter again, repeat bleedings, warm bathing, solutions of gum Arabic. — Sometimes the introduction of the bougie oiled may assist much in removing these complaints, by its slight irritation. Of

Of STONE and GRAVEL.

THE stone and gravel are concretions in the urinary passages, occasioning pain in the back, pubes, &c.—They are attended with a nausea and vomiting, bloody urine, if the stone be pointed and rough, suppression of urine, costiveness, and a numb pain down the thigh and leg. When the obstructing matter is got into the bladder the urine is turbid, and is discharged in drops, with a frequent inclination to make water, and to go to stool, an itching in the penis, with a mucous sediment in the urine.

The diet should be light, and of the laxative kind.—Bleeding is, in general, very necessary: the uva ursi to ʒi. or ʒß. in powder, has done good; and the following drink is very proper with it:

℞ Decoct. hord. cum duplici quantitate

Gum. Arabic. ℥iß.

Vin. alb. ℥ß.

Syr. de alth. ʒij. m.

Inject the following clyster :

℞ Decoct. commun. ℥℥.

Balsam. copaiv. v. o. solut. ℥ij.

Ol. olivar. ℥ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx. m.

℞ Pil. sapon. ℥℥.

Gum. guaiac. gr. xij.

Syr. alth. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Aq. hordei ℥i℥.

nephritic. ℥ij.

Ol. amygd. d.

Mucilag. gum. Arabic.

Syr. alth. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. nitri dul. gutt. xxx. f. haustus pro re natâ sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Milleped. vivent. ℥ij. contusis affunde
Vin. alb.

Aq. hord. āā ℥℥.

℞ Hujus colatur. ℥ij.

Syr. alth. ℥ij. f. haustus ter in die sumendus :
haustui nocturno adde pil. saponac. ℥℥.

The semicupium is very useful ; after which, on going to bed, exhibit ℥℥. or ℥i. of the pil. saponac.

If the nausea and vomiting are troublesome,

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥iij.
 Sal. absinth. ℥i.
 Balf. traumat. gutt. xxx.
 Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xx.
 Syr. de alth. ℥i. m.

When the fit is somewhat off,

℞ Sapon. Hispan. ℥i.
 Ol. amygd. d. ℥ij.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥℥.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. xx. m. f. massa pillularis; sum-
 mat iv. tertiâ quâque horâ; superbib. hauf-
 tulum decoct. jam prescripti.
 Vel,

℞ Balsam. Gilead. ℥i.
 Sperm. cet. ℥i.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ
 fumendus cum seq. haustu.
 ℞ Aq. petroselin. ℥i℥.
 nuc. Moschat. ℥ij.
 Sal. c. c. ℥℥.
 Ol. amygd. d. ℥iij.
 Syr. de alth. ℥i. m.

When there is any gravel to be carried
 off, take as follows :

℞ Aq. Dulwic. ℥iij.
 Sem. cardamom. minor. contus. ℥i. coque
 ad consumptionem ℥i. adde mann.
 optim. ℥ij. S 3 Aq.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. m. f. apozem. cujus
bibat cochl. vi. tepesact. secundâ quâque
horâ, donec alvus bis vel ter responderit.

Where the stone is become so large as not to give way to medicine, the only resource is cutting.

Soap and oyster-shell lime-water, or cockles, long persisted in, according to Dr. Whytt's improvement, have been attended with much success.

Ol. ricini, called Castor oil, in the West-Indies, to the quantity of two spoonfuls a day; and in the intermediate time, as the stomach will bear it, perhaps three times a week, from x. to xx. drops of lixiv. saponac. fort. in a pint of veal broth, will do as much, if not more, towards dissolving stone and gravel, than any method yet discovered. Keep the body open with ol. ricini.

OF SPASMS and CONVULSIONS.

THESE are involuntary contractions of the muscles, owing to an irregular influx of the nervous fluid, irritation, weakness, pain, &c.

Spasms are now and then attended with a fever, thirst, costiveness, asthma, anxiety, pain; thin, pale, and crude urine; restlessness, and diarrhœa.

Bleeding should not be prescribed but with the utmost caution; a light diet, with plenty of warm suppers, should be recommended; and these are to be varied according to the strength, and other circumstances of the patient.

℞ Ass. fœtid. pur. gr. xv.

Camphor. gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv.

Castor. rus. gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus ut priores sumendus
cum cochl. iij. seq. julepi.

R Aq. pur, ℥vi.

Tinctur. valer. vol.

Spirit. volat. foetid. āā ℥iij.

Pulv. castor. rus. ℥ij.

Sacchar. alb. ℥iij. m.

Vel,

R Confect. Paulin. ℥i.

Castor. rus.

Mosch. āā gr. v.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus.

Clysters may be occasionally thrown up; and should the spasm affect the intestinum rectum, you may add two grains of opium dissolved to the clyster.

Blisters have their use also. Externally, you may apply æther, with a few drops of the ol. nuc. Moschat. or essence of lemons, or the liniment with ol. menth, p. 292.

Vel,

Vel,

R Liniment. saponac. ℥i.

Spirit. sal. ammon. ℥ij.

Ol. juniper.

castor. āā ℥i. m. f. linimentum quocum
inungantur partes affectæ.

A spasm of the lower jaw requires blisters; and a free use of opiates given at proper distances of time, from one to two grains for a dose.

Of

Of the DISEASES of the EYES.

AN Ophthalmia is an inflammation of the membranes which invest the eyes, especially the albuginea, and is attended with a pricking pain, heat, beating in the arteries, swelling, violent redness, and scalding tears. It is most to be dreaded when in health; the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body sweats in the night.

It may be occasioned by whatever produces an inflammation, though it frequently proceeds from accident. When attended with long head-achs, it is bad, and portends blindness.

All hot aromatic food and wine is bad: a low diet, rest, and keeping the part covered from the light, with plenty of dilution, will be here very requisite.

Bleed plentifully and repeatedly more or less, according to the degree of inflammation; purge gently with infus. tart. solub. &c. and order perpetual blisters.

Apply the following:

R Spirit.

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R Spirit. vin. camphorat. ℥iij.

Aq. rofar. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

R Aq. ros. ℥iij.

Vitriol. alb. ℥ß. m.

If it arise from a blow or bruise, and the eye be swelled and black, after bleeding use the following :

R Conserv. ros. ℥iij.

Liniment. sapon. ℥i. m. f. cataplasma oculo affecto applicand.

Or, apply oatmeal, oil, and vinegar.

In case of a very considerable bruise or contusion,

R Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Acet. distillat. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. sal. ammon. ℥iß. m.

There is an inflammation of the eye very different from this, which depends or arises from a laxity of the vessels, and is, for the most part, scrophulous or rheumatic; perhaps venereal: if the latter, anti-venereals must be directed: but in the strumous or rheumatic ophthalmia, no eva-

cuations will answer: if any, it must be by small perpetual blisters; and internally,

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xxx.

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xx.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. croc. āā ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
fumendus.

Vel,

℞ Tinctur. ros. ℥ij.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituof. ℥ij. m. sumat sex-
tis horis. Urgente dolore adde haustu
nocturno Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. x.

Bark, in any form, does much service in this case. Sir HANS SLOAN's lini-
ment has also been of service, as well as
in the diseases of the eye-lids depending
in such complaints. Millepedes taken
alive in a large quantity, Æthiop. mine-
ral. the decoct. sarsæ, have all been ad-
vantageously exhibited; and so have
the following powders:

℞ Viper. Ægypt. pulv. ℥i.

Cinnab. antimon. ppt. ℥℥. f. pulvis bis in
die sumend. ex haustu decoct. sarsaparill. &
rasur. guaiac. āā p, e.

Small

Small tubercles appear in the corners of the eyes and eye-lids, resembling a barley-corn or a hail-stone; they are of long continuance, and very slow in their progress.

The best method will be, to discuss them with the unguent. mercur. fort. and give calomel. gr. unum in a pill over night for ten days, and repeat or desist just as you find it necessary.

Where these disorders attend delicate relaxed young women, who lead sedentary lives, the bark and chalybeates should be prescribed.

The Gutta Serena is a species of blindness owing to an obstruction in the optic nerve, which may proceed from a palsy or a relaxed habit; also from an epilepsy, or old ulcers too hastily dried up.

In this disease the eye remains fair, and seemingly unaffected; tho', where it is a true gutta serena, both the eyes are disordered.

The diet should be light and attenuating; evacuations, in general, are necessary; and blistering the head, and such things

things prescribed as in an inflamed ophthalmia, particularly in a full plethoric constitution: next, have recourse to alteratives; such as millepedes, decoct. farfæ, doses of calomel, &c. continued for some time; though the patient must not be brought to a spitting, to prevent which, gentle purges must intervene.

Where a rheumatism or relaxation has given rise to this complaint, the bark will be of use; as also sternutatories and cephalic snuffs; though, in general, this distemper may be regarded as not easily, if at all, curable.

The following forms, however, may be tried:

R Pulv. valer. ʒi.

Cinnab. nativ. ʒß.

Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus h. f. & summò manè fumend. cum cochl. iv. julepi frequentis.

R Aq. calcis ʒviij.

nuc. Moschat. ʒiß.

Syr. aurant. ʒiij. m.

The patient may take, twice a day, forty drops of the tinctur. fuligin. with a draught of rosemary-tea.

In

In watery eyes apply aq. Hungar. and give gentle evacuations and alteratives.

Specks on the eye are sometimes happily removed by a little of the following powder blown into it through a perforated quill.

R Lap. calamin. lævigat. ʒi.

Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒß.

Os. sæp. ʒi. m. f. pulvis subtilissimus.

The eye-lids grow together in children, which may become very troublesome. In order to remove this complaint, perhaps, nothing will be better than to foment the eye-lids with warm milk and water, with a small spoonful of brandy; and afterwards apply a little unguent. tutiæ, with the addition of two grains of the vitriol. alb. to ʒij. of the former.

If a sharp ferum attends, correct it by proper alteratives and gentle evacuations.

Here extract. corticis Peruvian. in small doses, is of great use.

Of an A N G I N A.

AN angina is an inflammation of the fauces, with burning heat, pain, tumour, and redness; a difficulty in deglutition, attended with a fever. Frequently the uvula and parts adjacent are highly relaxed and inflamed, and liquids often rejected by the nose, with redness in the face.

Here the diet should chiefly consist of water-gruel, weak whey, barley-water, and chicken-broth, drank warm.

Bleed largely, and repeat it according to the exigency of the case: then

R Infus. senæ ℥iij.

Tinctur. senæ ℥vi.

Tartar. solub. ℥℥. f. potio statim sumenda.

If the symptoms are severe, blister the parts affected immediately, and the back, and use this gargle.

R Decoct. pectoral. ℥vi.

Spirit. sal. ammoniac. ℥℥. m.

A flannel well moistened with the liniment. volat. is recommended by some;

or the bread and milk poultice, with $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. or $\mathfrak{z}$ iiij. of camphire.

As the blisters dry, purge gently, or throw up lenient clysters till the inflammation abates; then prescribe the following gargarism :

R Tinctur. rofar. rub. $\mathfrak{z}$ vi.

Mel. rofar. $\mathfrak{z}$ β .

Spirit. vitriol. acid. gutt. xx. m.

If a suppuration should come on, forbear evacuations, and order the vapour of emollient plants to be received thro' a funnel; scarify the parts, so that the matter may be discharged.

After which, you may add tincture of myrrh to the last-mentioned gargle; giving the bark, and advising gentle exercise.

A tea-spoonful of pulv. nitr. directed to the part and swallowed leisurely, has often been known to do service in a beginning inflammation of the throat; or a few drops of spirit vin. camphorat. with a grain or two of nitre.

The Putrid, or Malignant Sore Throat comes on with a chilliness and shivering, looseness and vomiting, with heat,
T
which

which succeed each other; pain in the head; foreness of the throat; the eyes are inflamed; there is a faintness and anxiety, together with a florid colour on the inside of the throat and tonsils. It sometimes appears like a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour; and on the second or third day, the body is covered with the appearance of an erysipelas, with a remarkable swelling in the hands and fingers; the body and arms are also filled with pimples. The efflorescence on the skin does not always attend this disease.

The foreness of the throat now sloughs and ulcerates; the parotid glands frequently swell, and are extremely painful; a delirium ensues, with heat and restlessness for several days, especially towards night; and a gentle and agreeable sweat breaks out towards the morning, which renders the patient easy: a faintness, nevertheless, still attends; the pulse is quick and small; in some soft and full, with a loose stroke, seldom hard. An offensive bad taste in the mouth is perceived in this disease, and (in the otherwise weak
and

and infirm, who are chiefly the subjects of it) an acute pain affects the head.

A looseness and vomiting should be checked; the breath is infectious, and should therefore be guarded against.

We should allow strong whey made with mountain, or any other rich wine very freely; sage tea; chicken broth; and in case of great sickness at the stomach, mint tea.

All evacuations in this disorder are highly injurious, however the pulse and other symptoms may indicate them; and this is evident from undoubted experience and authority. Give an ipecacuanha vomit on the first being called, by which means you may, in a great measure, stop the sickness and prevent a looseness, which very frequently attends in this case; and then order thus:

R Aq. alexet. simp. ℥i℥.

spirituos. cum aceto ℥iij.

Pulv. contrayerv. simp. ʒ℥.

Confect. cardiac. ʒ℥.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

If the loose stools are not prevented by these means,

℞ Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥vi.

Elect. e scord. ℥ij. m. sumat cochl. ij. post singulas fedes liquidas.

If the tonsils are much swelled, blister behind the ears and between the shoulders, and prescribe the following gargle.

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥i.

Rad. serpentar. contus. ℥ij. coque per semihoram; colatur; adde

Acet.

Tinctur. myrrh. āā ℥i.

Mel. optim. ℥ij. m.

This should be often used, and the parts be cleansed with it by the means of a syringe; and if the sloughs do not soon separate, touch them with the following, with an armed probe, or by the syringe.

℞ Gargarism. præscript. ℥ij.

Mel. Ægyptiac. ℥i. m.

Vel,

Vel,

R Aq. puræ ℥iv.

Spirit salis corrosiv. q. s. ad grat. aciditat. sæpius utend. pro gargarisina.

By this method the floughs will separate, and the symptoms in general abate; but will leave the patient languid, weak, and low, with some hectic appearances. At this time it will be proper to order the cortex, with the elix. vitriol. asses milk, a country air, generous diet, and gentle exercise.

For a further history of this disease, consult a small Treatise published by the celebrated Dr. Fothergill.

Of the DISEASES of the STOMACH.

AN anorexia is a want of appetite, often owing to a relaxed state originally; though it very frequently arises from hard drinking.—Tea has a bad effect in this disorder, and, indeed, any other warm liquids habitually taken: and here, by the bye, it may not be amiss to caution the ladies against the free use of wine and water at meals; by which custom they relax the stomach, and gradually bring on terrible disorders, as well as confirm bad habits. A sedentary life produces viscid phlegm, from whence proceeds a want of appetite.

A vomit of ipecacuanha, and the following course, will often be effectual:

R Rad. rhæi pulv. ʒß.

Sal. absinth. ʒß.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pilulæ n^o xxiv. sumat iv.
horâ somni, semel bis in septimanâ.

R Tinctur. serpent.

aromat. aa ʒi.

Elix. vitriol. mynsicht. ℥i℥. m. sumat cochl.
ij. parvula duabus ante prandium horis ex
haustulo aq. Spadan.

If it proceed from free drinking of spirituous and strong liquors, it will not easily give way to medicines.

The diet should be light; and animal food of the easiest digestion, and moderate exercise must be enforced; the drink should be Bristol-waters, with a tea-spoonful or two of brandy.

In the relaxed state give an ipecacuanha vomit; and where acids abound, avoid much bread, all vegetables, and tea.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Tinct. aromat. ℥i.

Vin. chalyb. gutt. l.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque hora sumendus.

℞ Magnes. alb. ℥i.

Sulphur. præcipitat. ℥℥.

Ol. carui gutt. i. f. pulvis horis intermediis
sumendus ex cochl. ij. seq. julepi.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥vi.

Tinctur. styptic. ℥ij. m.

R Balsam. traumat. gutt. xl. cum frustulo sacchar. sumend.

R Pil. gummos. ʒi.

rufi ʒi.

Sal. martis ʒi.

Sapon. optim. ʒß.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pilulæ n^o. xxx. sumat iij, nocte & mane.

Mineral waters, such as those of Spaw, Pyrmont, Tunbridge, and Islington, with the bark, elix. vitriol, and exercise, are very proper in these stomachic disorders.

For pains in the stomach,

R Tinct. cortic. ʒß.

Elix. vitriol. ʒij. m. sumat gutt. lx. pro re natâ ex cochl. iv. haust. seq. *mistur*

Vel,

R Aq. menth. pip. simp. ʒiv.

Vin. aloet. alkal. ʒij.

Tinct. castor. ʒij. m.

In case they owe their origin to hard drinking,

R Decoct. cort. ʒiß.

Elix. vitriol. mynsicht. gutt. xx:

Tinctur. cort. ʒi.

Syr. aurant. ʒi. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

R Elix.

℞ Elix. aloet. ℥℥.

Tinctur. aromat.

Elix. vitriol. acid. āā ℥i. m. fumat gutt. xl.
ex infusione cort. aurant. ficut. circa me-
ridiem & tempore vespertino.

I have known mustard-feed of great advantage in relaxed habits, and where the appetite was gone, in a manner ; particularly to the studious and sedentary. It may be taken to the quantity of a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

Vel,

℞ Rad. gentian.

Zedoar. āā ℥i℥.

Sem. cardamom. minor. ℥℥.

Cort. aurant. ficut. ℥℥.

Croc. ℥i.

Vin. alb. ℥ij. stent frigid. infus. per tres vel
quatuor dies. Cola, & fumat ℥iv. ut gut-
tulæ jam prescriptæ.

If the patient be costive, you may add
℥ij. rad. rhæi to the infusion.

Vomits, with a decoction of horse-radish, are of service here ; but not drank in too large draughts : then order

℞ Oliban. ʒi.

Myrrh.

Aff. foetid. āā ʒʒ.

Balsam. Peruv. q. f. f. pil. xxiv. capiat iij.
mane & vesperi, & post pilulas matutinas
bibat aq. Spadanæ ℥i. partitis vicibus.

But above all other things, Bath-waters will be of the greatest service, though temperance is the most certain way towards recovering the patient.

Where the fault is in the digestion, avoid all flatulent food, use exercise, and take the gum pills, with chalybeates, strengthening bitters, &c. as follows;

℞ Aff. foetid. ʒij.

Aloet. sal. mart.

Pulv. zinzib. āā ʒi.

Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pil. mediocres sumat iv.
h. f. & mane.

Where the patient is hysterical, vomits will not do; but rather substitute light infusions of the bark, with rhubarb, sal absinth. exercise on horseback, and chalybeate waters. Also,

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr. xx.

Spec. aromat. gr. iij.

Rhæi gr. ii. m. sumat bis vel ter in die.

The Fumes Canina may be a natural misfortune. If it be attended with vomiting, and a coldness of the extreme parts, it is dangerous.

Acids, fat meats and broths, with evacuations, are most likely to be of use. If the digestion be too quick, direct cooling oily emulsions, with unctuous fat meats.

Pain in the stomach, and indigestion, is often happily relieved by the following:

R Spec. hier. picr. ʒi.

Sal. absinth. ʒi. m. divide in partes æquales
x. sumat i. meridiæ ex quov. vehiculo & repet.
pro re natâ.

Where a lax fibre and acid humours prevail, order animal food, such as broths, wild-fowl, fish; with horse-raddish, mustard, and the bitter vegetables; strong wines, or rather rum or brandy and water, with exercise, continued: thus, by food which never changes to an acid; secondly, by exciting the action of the body by exercise; and lastly, by absorbents

forbents to conquer the present acid, shall we intirely remove and prevent its return.

Vomiting is a disease of the stomach, frequently proceeding from a relaxation of its fibres, by hard drinking ; where that is the cause, there will be, almost always, a pain in the soles of the feet at the same time. It may be occasioned by inflammation, worms, the colic, poisons, stone and gravel, sailing on the sea, &c.

When original, the stomach is principally affected ; but if it be symptomatic, other parts are chiefly in fault.

The regimen should consist of mint tea, chicken-water, sago, burnt wine with spice ; but these should be sparingly allowed, if at all, where it arises from inflammation. If hard drinking has brought it on, a gentle vomit and some of the following forms may be found of some efficacy :

R Decoct. corticis $\mathfrak{z}$ i.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. xv.

Tiuct. ter. Japonic. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. m. sumat bis vel ter in die.

Vel,

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Vel,

R Pulv. nuc. Moschat. torrefact. ʒß.

Confect. cardiac. ʒi.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus & mane repetend. cum cochlearibus quatuor sequentis julepi.

R Aq. menth. piper. simp ʒvi.

spirit. ʒiß.

Salis c. c. vol. ʒij.

Syr. balsam. ʒß.

Vel,

R Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ʒß.

Sal. absinth. gr. v.

Calc. antimon. gr. v. m. f. pulvis sumendus octavâ quâque horâ; superbib. cochl. iv. julep. præscript.

Vel,

R Pulv. rhæi ʒß.

Nuc. Mosch. torrefact. gr. vi.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus hor. som. sum.

Vel,

R. Aq. cinnam. simp. ʒi.

phi Phylon. Londin. ʒß. m. f. haust. sumendus pro re natâ.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Extract. Thebaic. gr. β. vel unum.

Spec. aromat. ℥ β.

Ol. cinn. guttam. m. f. pil.

Saline draughts are often of very great use, drank in the very act of effervescence, and balsam. traumat. either alone, or joined with elixir of vitriol, in the following manner :

℞ Balsam. traumat. ℥ ij.

Elix. vitriol. mynsicht. ℥ β. m. sumat gutt.

xxx. cum saccharo.

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥ ij.

Ol. macis per express. ℥ iij.

Nuc. Moschat.

menth. āā gutt. vi m. f. emplastrum ventriculo applicandum. Vel, ejus loco applicetur emplastr. stomach. magistrale cum ol. menth.

The Bath-waters are of infinite advantage in these disorders. — When other disorders are the cause, the cure must depend upon their removal.

In vomitings where acidity prevails, nothing has been found more useful than magnesia given in veal broth, about ℥ i.
pro

pro re natâ: afterwards, to strengthen the stomach order decoct. cort. &c.

Sea-sickness and vomiting, in its most violent degree, depend on nervous irritability and spasms, which are in some habits not to be removed, but with the utmost difficulty.

Sea-sickness, more especially in short voyages, is scarce ever got the better of, 'till the ship gets into fresh-water rivers, and the patient put ashore.—In long voyages use wears it off.

Many things are recommended for removing it; but I apprehend to very little purpose. The following anti-emetic mixture often stops vomiting:

R Suc. limon. recent. express. ℥ii.

Sal. absinth. ℥i.

Aq. cinnam. fort.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥i℥.

Sacchari albiss. ℥iij. m. sumat cochl. iij. pro
re natâ.

Of the COLIC.

THE colic is attended with pain in the intestines; and if bilious, may be known by the following signs:

It generally seizes the patient about the beginning of summer, with a vomiting of a yellow greenish cast; a bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat; circumscribed pain about the region of the navel; sometimes with most excruciating pain all over the abdomen; then shifting from place to place; little or no discharge of urine; a pulsation of the abdomen, with a sense of cold about it: frequently it is attended with a hoarseness, which continues during the whole stage of the distemper, with thirst, fever, and costiveness; and sometimes terminates in the iliac passion.

The Flatulent Colic is a wandering pain attended with borborygmy in the bowels, and abates when the air is set free: when it increases, it brings on a vomiting and nephritic symptoms. Hence
the

the stone-colic, which may, however, easily be distinguished from the true nephritis by a fixed pain in the kidney : from thence, by means of the ureter in the testicle, stoppage of urine is a symptom in this case, as in the nephritis. After eating, the colic increases, in the nephritis it abates ; neither is there any sediment in the urine : sometimes it affects the spine, and in nervous relaxed constitutions is called an Hysterical fit, which seldom proves of dangerous consequence.

A warm aromatic diet, with good broths, is allowable, except where the case is bilious ; in which such a regimen would rather be hurtful.

Bleed repeatedly, if the pulse will admit of it ; then wash the stomach well with a vomit of ipecacuanha, or a decoct. flor. chamæmel. ; and then prescribe as follows :

U

R Ex-

R Extract. cathartic. ℥j.

Thebaic. gr. unum.

Ol. cinnam. guttam. m. f. pil. n°. iv. statim
deglutiendæ.

Vel,

R Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloë. ℥i.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. unum.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. i. f. pil.

Give small thin broths and emollient
clysters, and recommend warm baths.
After stools have been obtained, and
the symptoms abate,

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥i.

cin. spirituos. ℥iij.

Succ. limon. ℥iij.

Sal. absinth.

Confect. card. āā ℥i.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ
sumendus.—Urgente dolore adde tinctur.

Thebaic. gutt. v. ad gutt. xx.

In all colics, with violent pains, and
where the pulse indicates a fullness,
bleed boldly.

If the colic be hysteric or flatulent,
after having cleansed the stomach with
the decoct. flor. chamæmel. procure stools
by emollient clysters.

Vel,

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Vel,

℞ Tinctur. rhæi ℥i.

Philon. Londinens. ʒß m.

Vel,

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥v.

Syr. violar. ℥i.

Sal. repellens. ʒvi. *repullen:*

Tinctur. castor. ʒij. m. fumat cochl. ij.

omni horâ post finitam vomitionis ægritudinem.

After which direct carminatives with opiates.

℞ Philon. Londin. ʒi.

Pulv. castor. gr. vi. m. f. bolus.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. ß.

Syr. aurant. q. s. m.

Vel,

℞ Aq. puleg. simp. ℥vi.

bryon. c. ℥ij.

Tinctur. castor.

Spirit. vol. foetid. āā. ʒiij.

Elix. paregoric. ʒij.

Syr. aurant. ℥ß. m. fumat cochl. ij. sæpe,
præsertim urgente dolore.

U 2

Vel,

Vel,

Pulv. flor. chamæmel.

Anisi āā ʒß.

Rad. Angelic.

Pulv. zedoar. āā gr. vi.

Ol. carui guttam.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. ß. f. pulvis pro re natâ
fumendus cum cochl. iv. julepi præscripti.

You may foment the part with bladders of juniper-berries, flowers of chamamile, &c. in warm water.

Vel,

℞ Balf. anod. Bat. ʒi.

Ol. mac. per express. ʒß.

Ol. menth. ʒij. m. f. linimentum.

Vel,

℞ Spirit. vin. rectificat.

volat. aromat.

Aq. menth. piperit. āā ʒij.

Ol. caryoph.

Nuc. Moschat. āā gut. xl. m. f. embrocatio
abdominalis.

If nephritic symptoms attend, prescribe the following clyster :

℞ Decoct. commun. ʒx.

Terebinth. Venet.

Vitell. ovi solut. āā ʒvi.

Ol.

Ol. olivar. ℥iij.

Sal. cathartic. amar. ℥iij. m.

R Aq. puræ ℥i.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥iij.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. de althæâ āā ℥ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v. ad xx. f. haustus
urgente dolore fumend.

Vel,

R Pil. faponac. ʒß.

Gum. guaiac. gr. vi.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus.

In all colics there is danger, where the passage downward is obstructed. If the pulse sinks, upon evacuations, it is bad. Strengthening bitters, with bark, exercise, and steel, are great preservatives against these complaints.

The following has been known to prevent returns, where there was any suspicion of gall-stones :

R Sagapen. ʒi.

Sapon. optim. ℥ij.

Pulv. rhæi ʒß. m. f. pilulæ n°. xlv. sumat iij.

manè & vesperi superbib. cochl. iij. seq.

mixturæ.

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥x.

cinna. spirit. ℥ij.

Sal. absinth. ℥i.

Succ. limon. ℥i.

Tinctur. aromat. ℥ij.

Syr. balsam. ℥℔. m.

Vel,

R Aff. foetid. pur. ℥ij.

Balsam. Peruv. gutt. v.

Sacchar. alb. ℥i.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. pilulæ n°. xxviij. sumat tres
primò mane & horâ decubitus cum haustu
aquæ Pyrmontanæ.

The Iliac Passion is an obstruction of the fœces downwards; hence they are thrown upwards. It is occasioned by violent vomitings, colics, ruptures, tumours, &c. and is attended with pain, vomiting, inflammation, and a hard tumour on the umbilical region; great and obstinate costiveness, insomuch that the least wind cannot pass. When any passes upwards, it is followed with nausea and vomiting fœces of a reddish appearance, with a foetid excrementitious smell; then succeed great thirst, heat, fever, with

with a hard pulse, singultus, cold sweats, delirium, convulsions, gangrene, and death.

The regimen should be chicken-broth, and decoct. album.

Bleed largely and repeatedly, more particularly if it arise from a strangulated rupture; next, inject emollient oily clysters, and give oily aperient remedies by the mouth;—but the chief hope here, is in bleeding and opiates.

• Give ʒss extract. cathart. with one or two grains of the extract. Thebaic. and wait its effects.

The emuls. commun. should be drank freely; and, in case of a violent inflammation, add nitre to it.

You must never fatigue your patient by attempting to reduce the intestine, till the spasm and tension be entirely removed: when that is done and the part reduced, keep him quiet for some days with a soft, easy, and low diet.

The warm bath, with tobacco clysters, are often of use; and so have been the following pills:

R Pil. e colocynth. cum aloë. ʒi.

Calomel. *ppr.* ʒi.

Ol. carui gutt. duas.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. iij. f. pil. n°. xij. sumat
iij pro dosi, & repetantur pro re natâ cum
cochl. uno mixturæ salinæ.

Stimulating clysters should be first exhibited ; then emollients frequently repeated : the following apozem drank freely may also be of very great advantage.

R Aq. Dulwic. ℥iij.

Semin. cardamom. minor. contus. ʒi. coque
ad consumptionem ℥i. colatur ; adde

Mann. optim. ʒij.

Sal. rupellens. ʒi. m. sumat cochl. iv. omni
horâ pro re natâ.

If all these fail, we may have recourse to quick-silver, beginning with ʒij. proceeding as far as to ℥ß. or more ; broths and tobacco clysters, &c. nevertheless being continued.

Of a C O U G H.

THIS is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax and abdomen. It is often occasioned by change of weather, shifting one's cloathing, damps, &c.

In phlegmatic and relaxed habits, it is moist; and in the hypochondriac and scorbutic, dry. It is frequently viscid, and lodges in the glands of the trachea: when the more fluid parts are washed off, and they are left bare, a hoarseness and tickling, &c. ensues.

A regular warmth is here of use. Malt liquors, spices, high meats, and wine, ought to be omitted; in the room of which recommend linseed tea, barley-waters, bran-tea, light puddings, &c.

Bleeding is necessary, unless extreme weakness and old age forbid it. A vomit of ipecacuanha is often indicated, especially in case of nausea, or where tough phlegm is lodged in the stomach or bronchia.—Stools may be procured by
the

the following method, and the irritation on the lungs so troublesome at night, be allayed.

℞ Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.

rufi. gr. x. ad xv.

Conserv. ros. q. f. f. bolus horâ decubitus fumendus.

℞ Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

Succ. limon. ℥iij.

Sal. c. c. vol. gr. viij.

Sperm. cet. v. o. solut. ℥℥.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. ℥iij. *us*

Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ fumendus: haustui nocturno adde tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. vi. ad xx. si inquietus fuerit.

If the cough be dry, lay a blister to the shoulders, and keep it open.

℞ Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥iij.

Spirit. c. c. per se gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. āā ℥i. f. haustus ut priores fumend. adde

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx ad lx. horâ somni urgente tussi vel inquietudine.

In

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In case the cough depend on obstructions long formed, oily medicines should by no means be administered. In this case gentle vomits, blisters, and the following method may be more useful :

℞ Conserv. rosar. ℥ij.

Syr. diacod.

violar. āā ℥i.

Oliban.

Myrrh. pulv. āā ℥i.

Balsam. sulphur. anisat. ℥ij. m. f. linctus.

℞ Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.

Extract. liquoritiæ ℥i. m. f. pil. ij. horâ
somni deglutiendæ.

If a fever attends, treat it by bleeding and gentle purgatives, and do not entirely depend upon pectorals.

In sharp, thin, hot, catarrhus de-
fluxions, owing to catching cold, a lu-
bricating nourishing diet of hartshorn jel-
lies, linseed-tea, &c. will be proper ; and

℞ Pil. e styrac. gr. vi. vel

Elix. paregor. gutt. xxx. ad lx. omni nocte.

℞ Succ. liquorit. ℥ij.

Myrrh. pulv. ℥i.

Gum.

Gum. tragacanth. ʒß.

Sacchar. alb. optim. ʒij.

Aq. pur. q. s. ut f. trochisci.

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ʒi.

Nitr. ʒß. f. pulv. sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

In a hoarseness with thick viscid lymph,

℞ Aq. cinn. simp.

puleg. āā ʒvi.

Sal. c. c. vol. gr. vi.

Oxymel. scillitic. ʒij. m. f. haustus fumend.
sextâ quâque horâ.

℞ Ol. amygd. d.

Syr. viol. āā ʒij.

Sperm. cet. ʒij.

Sacchar. alb. ʒij. m.

Balsam. sulphur. pulv. rad. Helen. lac ammoniac. &c. are proper in these cases.

℞ Sperm. cet. ʒi.

Flor. benzoin. ʒi.

Pulv. myrrh.

Sal. succin. āā ʒß.

Opii granum unum; m. f. pulvis in iv. partes divid.

divid.umat unam octavâ quâque horâ
 vel horâ fomni & summo mane, superbib.
 haustum decoct. rad. alth. cum gum. Arabic.
 coct.

When the fever is entirely off, you may secure your patient from a hectic disposition by a decoction of the bark, country air, riding on horseback, and asses milk.

Of the PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

THIS disease generally appears at the close of the winter season, and attacks those of a gross habit of body, especially hard drinkers.

It comes on with a heat and cold alternately, a giddiness, acute pain in the head, with a cough, which increases the pain, and vomiting; turbid red urine, pain in the breast, with a wheezing and febricula, small pulse, &c. Sometimes it attacks suddenly, with general weakness, and immediate death.

Thin broths and spoon-meats, with pectoral apozems, are the most proper regimen. Bleeding should be cautiously attempted; nor is it in general requisite. If comatose symptoms should appear, it will be necessary to use the lancet once, and that immediately; blister and cup with scarification; order an emollient purging clyster, or a purging potion, which is not to be repeated
after

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after the lungs are relieved, only pro re natâ: then

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Sal. c. c. vol. ℥℥.

Succ. limon. ℥iij.

Syr. balsam.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. āā ℥ij. m. sextis horis fumend.

Vel,

℞ Gum. ammoniac. ℥i.

Scillar. pulv. ℥iij.

Sapon. Venet. ℥ij.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ n°. lxxii. sumat
iij. mane & nocte.

Vel,

℞ Lac. ammoniac. ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. v. o. solut. ℥i.

Sal. c. c. volat. ℥℥.

Aq. nuc. Moschat. ℥ij.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. m.

Elix. paregoric. may be taken from
xx drops to ℥i. in any of the above
forms, provided the expectoration be free;
but if it be viscid, avoid opiates, and
proceed with the lac ammoniac. only;
together with oxymel. scillitic. mille-
pedes,

pedes, issues, and perpetual blisters; and in order to strengthen the habit, have recourse to air, exercise, asses milk, and decoct. Peruv.

In case of swelled legs,

℞ Pulv. jalap. gr. x.

Mercur. d. gr. x.

Zinziber. pulv. gr. v. f. pulvis.

℞ Sem. sinap. ℥℥.

Allii ℥iij.

Vin. alb. ℥ij. f. infusio frigida per tres vel quatuor dies; sumat ℥iv. ad libitum.

Of the NERVOUS DRY ASTHMA.

THIS is known by an oppression of the breast, a disinclination to motion, a difficulty of breathing when going up hill, a hoarseness and a cough, frequent eructations, and restlessness a-bed. In time the cheeks become red, the eyes grow prominent, the patients snore, are fond of cold air, and never chuse to be within doors long; they keep erect, and sweat much about the neck and forehead, then cough, and bring up a little frothy matter; no fever attends, the pulse is small and quick, the urine is pale, and discharged in very great plenty.

The regimen should consist of a light diet, the air should be clear, the exercise moderate, and malt liquors are to be avoided. Stools should be procured by clysters, or the gentlest opening medicines; then

R Pulv. Helen. ℥i..

Pulp. scillæ recent. gr. viij.

X

Nuc.

Nuc. Moschat. torrefact. gr. vi.

Ol. menth. gutt. i.

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus h. f. & summe
manè sumend. cum haustu sequenti.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

nuc. Moschat. ℥iij.

Sal. c. c. vol. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥i.

Vel,

℞ Gum. sagapen. pur. ℥℥.

Aq. puleg. simp. ℥i℥.

nuc. Moschat. ℥ij.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus manè & vesperī
sumend. adde spirit. c. c. per se gutt. xx.
pro re natā.

If hyſteric complaints attend, which
is not very unuſual, add ſpirit. vol.
foetid. Tinctur. valer. volat. āā p. e.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. ℥℥.

Sperm. cet. ℥i.

Balsam. sulph. anisat. gutt. vi.

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus h. f. ſumendus cum
haust. ſeq.

℞ Aq.

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℞ Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

nuc. Moschat. ℥ij.

Sal. c. c. vol. gr. vi.

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. m.

Vel,

℞ Balsam. sulph. anisat.

Peruv. āā ℥ij. m. sumat gutt. x. ad
xx. cum frustulo sacchari superbib.
cochl. iij. seq.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥vi.

Aq. cinn. spirituos. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

℞ Mel. Anglic. ℥ij.

Pulv. enul. Campan.
anisi.

Flor. sulphur. āā ℥ij. f. elect. sumat q. n. m.
ter in die.

The following pills have been very
successfully prescribed :

℞ Pulp. scillæ recent.

Gum. ammoniac. āā ℥℥.

Flor. benzoin. ℥i.

Bals. sulph. anisat. q. f. f. pilul. xxiv. sumat iij.
h. f. mane & subinde.

Blisters and issues continued have great use in this disease. Also the following: Castor, elix. paregoric. sal c. c. with assafoetida and ammoniacum. If the patient be advancing in years and gouty, blisters to the legs, with the foetids and camphire, are proper to prevent a return; so are also bark and steel, &c. and be careful never to load the stomach.

Of

Of the PERIPNEUMONIA VERA.

THIS is an inflammation of the lungs, and is known by a great load and oppression at the breast; a difficult hot breathing, with a cough and fever. The pulse sometimes is hardly perceptible before bleeding; but afterwards it beats strong: sometimes it is soft, slender, and intermitting.

The pain is obtuse rather than acute, and shoots as far as the back and scapulæ; the cough is more acute here than in the pleurisy; and the respiration or snoring very difficult. A white and uniform sediment in the urine promises safety to the patient, and shortness of the disease: and so does a red sediment changing gradually to white; because it is a sure sign of a perfect concoction, and change of the morbid matter.

All viscid food is very improper. Give panada, water-gruel, green tea and milk, barley-water, butter-milk, whey, chicken-broth, and pectoral decoctions.

The room in which the patient lies should, if possible, be large and airy. Bleed in the beginning from a large orifice, and repeat it according to the exigency of the symptoms: but great attention and care is required, with regard to this operation; for if the habit of body be strong, the pulse full, firm, and hard, it may be repeated the more boldly; otherwise we should be cautious in repeating it.

Emollient clysters are also immediately indicated, with blisters on the back and sides.

In order to promote expectoration, and assist nature in her work,

R Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. solut. ʒ℥.

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Sal. c. c. vol. 28.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ʒi. m. f. haustus quartâ vel
sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

In case the symptoms run high, give a scruple of nitre every six hours in a draught of the decoct. pectoral. with a little juice of Seville orange.

If the pulse flags add ʒi. confect. cardiac. to the sal c. c. draughts: or if the blood appears pale and jelly-like, without the true buff, this with other symptoms contraindicate the use of the lancet; and if a spitting comes on, bleeding will be greatly injurious.

Should florid frothy blood be spit up freely, bleed as far as the patient's strength will admit, and give plentifully of the emuls. commun. with nitre.

When a peripneumonia notha succeeds upon this, treat it in the manner directed under that head.

Should it put on a putrid appearance,
and bring on a thin defluxion on the
X 4 lungs,

lungs, with the blood like the lees of red wine, black and fœtid, with a loose crassamentum, and reddish-coloured serum, forbear the lancet. Acetum camphoratum, conserv. lujulæ, red wine and water, with orange and lemon juice, tinctur. rosar. hartshorn-jelly, &c. are at this time very proper. All volatiles must be entirely omitted, and opiates very cautiously prescribed, if at all.

Blisters, issues, and setons, are very frequently of great use in these cases.

We should be very circumspect in this disease, and not disturb nature. In case the breathing be difficult, and the pain continue without any signs of expectoration, we must endeavour to promote it; but be, at the same time, very careful not to bring on a diarrhœa, by being too free with the squills, &c.

In this critical disease a sound and very distinguishing judgment is highly required, since the parts affected are so essential to life.

When a suppuration comes on, we may expect a vomica pulmonum will be the consequence.

Of

Of a PLEURISY.

A Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, attended with a most acute pain and fever.

It chiefly attacks the strong and laborious country people. It begins with a chilliness and shivering, which is succeeded by a heat, thirst, restlessness, and a most sharp pungent pain is felt on one side near the ribs, which extends itself towards the shoulder-blades, spine, and breast, and to the back. The pain is most violent when the affected side is laid upon: it is also attended with a difficulty of respiration, nausea, redness of the cheeks, and a dry cough. The matter expectorated is either phlegm, bloody or yellowish. The pulse is remarkably hard, vibrating like a stretched cord, full and strong. Spitting is not a constant symptom of this disease; though, when it happens, it is by so much the better, provided it be well concocted.

Nitre should be given plentifully in the common emulsion, linseed-tea, barley-water, pectoral decoction, &c.

The body should be kept neither too soluble nor too lax. Bleeding is most absolutely necessary, and that repeatedly, from a large orifice. Cupping on the part affected, with scarification, is very often attended with good success; and so are blisters, laid on the part or between the shoulders, when the fever is abated: but we should not lay them on while there is any great heat, or when the disease is in its height.

Frequently a cooling emollient clyster prevents great mischief, and anticipates the necessity of farther bleeding; tho' these remedies are properly repeated till the fourth day.

A dose of the pulvis antimonialis may be given after venæsection, and the clyster thrown up, which often resolves the inflammation. — ☞ Emetics, however, should be given with very great caution, if at all.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

nuc. Moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i.

Sal. c. c. volat. ℥i.

Nitr. ℥℥. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

For the cough,

℞ Ol. amygd. d. ℥ij.

Syr. viol.

balsam. āā ℥i. m.

Also,

℞ Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

alexet. spirituof.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥iij.

Sal. c. c. vol. ℥i. f. haust.

Fomentations to the part by bladders, or otherwise, and the volatile liniment, with æther, have been successfully applied in these cases ; and these draughts have been known to be of some service also :

℞ Julep. e camphorâ ℥i℥.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. pectoral. āā ℥i.

Nitr. ℥℥. m.

Some

Some add elix. paregoric.; but opiates should be given with very great precaution in pleurifies, especially while there remains any difficulty of breathing, and where the pulse is hard: but when the fever is much or entirely gone off, and a thin defluxion on the lungs becomes troublesome, they may then be allowed with advantage; and in case the head should be affected by them, sal c. c. vol. in small doses may very conveniently be added.

There are some eminent physicians who avoid promoting expectoration in this disorder, and think it requires no other treatment, except timely and copious bleeding, with plenty of diluting warm drinks, emollient fomentations, nitre and camphire, with opium to ease the pain.—But if the expectoration be yellow and streaked with blood, and come up free, by keeping it up with pectoral drinks, all will end well: and here leave off bleeding, which would rather obstruct the design of Nature.—A violent
lent

lent fever, burning heat, dry cough and tongue, will soon bring on a gangrene or empyema.

It is worth observing, that there are few pleurifies met with in this city, such as were described by, and known to that honest and great physician SYDENHAM: nor will the cases we see here bear large and repeated venæsections; for if the body be weakly, and the pulse sinks on the first bleeding, you must stop directly: and if, at the same time, the pain and difficulty of breathing continue, then sal c. c. with blisters will be very useful.

After the loss of much blood in this disease, we should be very circumspect and careful how the body is again filled with healthy juices.

Sometimes the matter of this malady is translated from the pleura to the thorax; and then an empyema is formed, which is known by sharp pain and weight in the part, a slow fever, difficult breathing, a dry cough with thirst, uneasy lying on the sound side, with wast-
ing

ing of the body; together with a very sensible weight on that which is affected. If the tumour discharge itself into the breast, these symptoms cease, and the patient finds ease; which is soon followed by a pressure on the diaphragm, fever, and restlessness, and now he can only bear to lay on the side where the matter is lodged.

If pus be in the lungs, and proceed from an internal cause, the breathing will be short and difficult, and pain comes gradually on with a continual fever, thirst, spitting, and redness of the cheeks, under which the patient sinks.

The method to prevent this disease is laid down in the pleurisy; but if it be once formed, medicines of the terebinthinate kind, with balsamics and diuretics, seem to promise the best success; also asses milk and a mild country air.

Sometimes the operation succeeds happily.

Of a P H T H I S I S.

A Consumption is attended with a total wasting of all the parts of the body, proceeding from a disease of the lungs.

It may arise from intemperance, very tender and delicate habit of body, hæmorrhages, pleurisy, long continued coughs, bad digestion, hard study, grief, and sometimes from a particular formation and straitness of the thorax.

It usually begins with a dry cough, which continues for a time, and differs from a catarrh, as that is attended with a spitting, and is but of a short duration. Flying pains and stitches, with uneasiness about the diaphragm and breast, are felt; a saltish taste in the mouth, with a quick, soft, small pulse, and moderate heat (except after eating, when it very sensibly increases, with flushing in the cheeks and fever); lassitude, faintness, and night-sweats. The

matter expectorated is purulent, sometimes bloody and offensive, and falls to the bottom when spit into water, and often appears of an ash colour; sometimes in little, white, round lumps. When these symptoms are violent, a vomica pulmonum soon attends, in which the blood thrown up appears thin, florid, and frothy; afterwards paler; then yellow pus.

The diet should consist of mild, light, nourishing food; jellies, viper broth, with eringo roots, thin chocolate and milk; and above all, a milk diet, country air, gentle riding on horseback, agreeable company, and Bristol-waters drank on the spot.

Small repeated bleedings will be proper in the beginning, and even during the whole course of the disease, especially in young subjects. If the vessels are not tender, and no preceding hæmorrhage contraindicates, frequent ipecacuanha vomits, about $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ taken thrice a week with an anodyne at night, of pil. e styrac. gr. v. ad viij. with as
much

much pil. rufi, if neceffary, and a constant ufe of butter-milk or goats-whey, in the country, may, perhaps, fucceed better in this difeafe than any other method: and a decoction of the bark given at noon and evening, will greatly tend towards removing the fever, and ftrengthen the habit of body. I have feen its happy effects in a variety of instances; and even when the lungs were ulcerated, the fymptoms have been reftained, and life rendered, in fome meafure, comfortable by it.

In a fputting of blood, treat it as beforementioned.

If tubercles are forming, with a fever, bleed in fmall quantity and often, and give gum. ammon. fpirit. minderer. and order iffues.

If there is little or no fever, you may prefcribe chalybeat waters, and

R. Pulv. milleped. ppt. ʒij.

Gum. ammon. opt. ʒi.

Flor. benzoin: ʒij.

Extract. croc.

Balfam. Peruv. aa ʒß.

Y

Balfam.

Balsam. sulphur. anisat. q. f. f. pilulæ n°. lx.
 sumat iij. ter in die cum haustu decoct.
 pectoral.

If the heat be considerable, we must have recourse to butter-milk or goats whey.

Here small bleedings repeated, with the use of the following draughts, have been much commended :

℞ Mucilag. fem. cydon. ℥i.

Aq. nuc. m. ℥i.

Spirit. minderer. ℥i℥.

Syr. e mecon. ℥ij. f. haust. ter die sumend.
 addendo haust. noct. tinct. Thebaic. gutt. vi.
 ad x. venæsectio ad ℥iij. repetatur pro re
 natâ.

If the phthisis be confirmed and ulcers formed, or if it proceeded from an empyema, and the matter be discharged, light balsamics, such as balsam. Gilead. with the cort. Peruv. anodynes, asses milk, and air, are the only resources left.

Should

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 323

Should the disease arise from a cough originally, proceed as under that article, &c.

And here we must remark, that nothing is more useful towards the relief of this disease, than perpetual blisters, issues, and setons, especially if there be a scrophulous diathesis.

In colliquative sweats give this :

℞ Aq. pur. ℥vi.
cinnam. simp. ℥iij.
Margerit. ppt. ℥ij.
Syr. balsam. ℥℔. f. julep. sumat cochl.
iv. subinde.

In case of a diarrhœa,

℞ Conserv. rosar. ℥i℔.
Pulv. e succin. c. ℥ij.
e bolo sine opio ℥ij.
Syr. balsam. q. s. f. elect sumat n. m. molem
h. s. & summo manè vel pro re natâ.

If griping pains and bloody stools come on, inject the starch glyster cum opio, or chicken-broth with anodynes.

Vel,

℞ Decoct. alb. ℥vi.

Elect. e scord.

Theriac. Andromach. āā ℥ij. m. f. enema.

If there be a vomiting, order forty drops of the balsam. traumat. with five drops of the tinctura Thebaica in mint tea.

Of

Of the NERVOUS CONSUMPTION.

IF there be a wasting of the body without a fever, or a cough, or difficulty of breathing, where the appetite and digestion are bad, and the legs swell, vomit with ipecacuanha, and then prescribe as follows:

R Infus. amar. simp. ℥i.

Tinctur. flor. martial. gutt. xx.

Aq. nuc. Moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

If scrophulous symptoms attend, give the steel drops in a draught of the decoct. cort. or with tinctur. mart. in spirit. falis.

If the wasting of the body be occasioned by the fluor albus and large evacuations, nothing will answer better than a decoct. farsæ, milk, spaw-water, gentle riding on horseback, country-air, and the cortex.

In a scorbutic putrid diathesis, avoid giving opiates. Pectorals and the scorbutic juices, the decoct. cort. and goats whey, will be the most rational treatment.

If asthmatic symptoms prevail, prescribe the pil. balsamic. spirit. volat. fœtid. blisters, oxymel scillitic. &c.

If hypochondriac and hysterical affections are the cause, apply to chalybeates, fœtids, exercise, gentle vomits, and those frequently repeated.

If the disease proceeds from a venereal taint, which is, indeed, often the case, treat it with the decoct. farfæ, pil. mercurial. small doses of calomel, in some cases milk-diet and pectorals; but here, as in most confirmed consumptive cases, very little is to be expected towards their radical cure.

It is worth observation how flattering this disease is to the poor patient, and how distressing the hypochondriac disease is; and the reason

is, that in the former the lungs are chiefly affected; no uneasy sensations being raised by their want of that nervous sensibility with which the stomach and intestines are endued, as is daily experienced in the hypochondriac disease.

A N
I N D E X

O F T H E

D O S E S of M E D I C I N E S and D R U G S.

A C E T U M scilliticum gutt. x. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$
Æthiops mineral. grana v. ad $\mathfrak{z}i$. sextâ
quâque horâ

Argentum vivum grana xx. ad $\mathfrak{z}ij$

Balsam. guaiac. gutt. x. ad $\mathfrak{z}ij$

 sulph. anisat. gutt. ij. ad $\mathfrak{z}i$

 traumatic. gutt. x. ad $\mathfrak{z}ij$

Calx antimon. grana v. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$

Camphor. grana iij. ad $\mathfrak{z}i$. bis die

Chalyb. rubig. *ppt.* grana i. ad $\mathfrak{z}i$

Cinnab. antimon. *ppt.* grana ij ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ bis die

Cinnab. factit. *ppt.* grana ij. ad $\mathfrak{z}i$

Conf. cardiac. grana v. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$

 Damocratis grana ij. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$

 Paulina grana ij. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$

Cortex Peruvian. grana v. ad $\mathfrak{z}ij$

Electar. lenitiv. $\mathfrak{z}i$. ad $\mathfrak{z}ij$

 e scammon. $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$

Elixir

I N D E X.

Elixir aloes guttæ x. ad ʒi. semel vel bis die

Myrrhæ composit. gutt. vi. ad ʒi

paregoric. gutt. vi. ad ʒß

vitriol. acid. gutt. ij ad ʒi

vitriol. dulcis gutt. x. ad ʒiß

Oliban. pulv. grana x. ad ʒi. ter die

Opium colat. gran. $\frac{1}{4}$. ad gr. ij.

Oxymel scilliticum ʒß ad ʒiij

Philon Londinens. grana vi. ad ʒß

Pil. aromatic. grana x. ad ʒß

ex colocynth. cum alœ grana ij. ad ʒi

ex colocynth. simplic. grana ij. ad ʒiij

ecphratic. grana iij. ad ʒi

gummos. grana x. ad ʒiij

mercurial. grana ij. ad ʒi

rufi grana ij. ad ʒi

saponac. grana ij. ad ʒß

styrace grana ij. ad ʒi

Pulv. antilyss. ʒß ad ʒiij

ari comp. grana vi. ad ʒß

e bolo comp. cum opio grana vi. ad ʒiij

e bol. sine opio grana x. ad ʒiij

scammon. grana ij. ad ʒi

contrayerv. comp. grana vi. ad ʒi

e myrrh. comp. grana iij. ad ʒß

e sena comp. grana iv. ad ʒß

e succino comp. grana ij ad ʒiij

e tragacanth. comp. ad ʒß

Pulv.

I N D E X.

- Pulv. rhabarb. grana iij. ad ʒi
 valerian. sylvest. ʒß. ad ʒß
 Sal absynth. gr. vi. ad ʒi
 Glauber. ʒij. ad ʒij
 c. c. vol. gr. ij. ad ʒij
 diuretic. gr. vi. ad ʒij
 martis gr. ij ad ʒß
 succin. vol. gr. iv. ad ʒi
 vitriol. gr. i. ad gr. vi
 volat. falis ammon. grana iij. ad ʒi.
 Serum aluminos. ʒij. ad ʒij bis vel ter die
 Serum scorbutic. ʒß ad ʒiv. ter quaterve die
 Serum sinapi integri cochl. parvul. omni mane
 Spec. aromatic. grana iij. ad ʒß
 e scord. cum opio grana v. ad ʒij
 e scord. sine opio ʒß ad ʒij
 Spirit. aceti gutt. xx. ad ʒi
 c. c. vol. gutt. v. ad ʒij
 lavend. comp. gutt. x. ad ʒi
 nitri-dul. gutt. x. ad ʒß
 falis ammon. gutt. vi. ad ʒij
 falis dul. gutt. iij. ad gutt. xx
 Spong. ust. grana vi. ad ʒi
 Sulph. antim. præcipitat. grana ij. ad ʒi.
 Sulph. præcipitat. grana x. ad ʒij
 Syrup e meconio pondere grana xx. ad ʒi
 e spin. cervin. ʒij. ad ʒij
 Tartar emetic. $\frac{1}{6}$ part. gran. ad granas vi
 solubil. ʒß ad ʒi

Theriac.

I N D E X.

- Theriac.** Andromach. ℥ ℔ ad ℥ ℔
Tinctur. cardamom. gutt. x. ad ℥ iij
 castor. gutt. x. ad ℥ iij
 guaiac. volatil. gutt. vi. ad ℥ ℔ ter die
 jalap. gutt. x. ad ℥ ij
 fuligin. gutt. x. ad ℥ ij
 Japonic. gutt. xx. ad ℥ ij
 flor. martial. gutt. ij. ad xx
 martis in spirit. falis gutt. ij. ad xx
 melampod. gutt. xx. ad ℥ ij
 rhæi vinos. ℥ i. ad ℥ ij
 rhæi spirituof. ℥ i. ad ℥ ij
 rosarum ℥ i. ad ℥ ij
 sacra ℥ i. ad ℥ ij
 Saturnin. gutt. iv. ad xxx.
 serpentar. gutt. xx. ad ℥ ℔
 stomac. ℥ i. ad ℥ ij
 styptic. gutt. xx. ad ℥ i
 Thebaic. gutt. i. ad ℥ i
 valerian. simp. ℥ i. ad ℥ ℔
 valerian volat. gutt. xx. ad ℥ i
Vin. aloet. alkal. ℥ i ad ℥ ℔
 amar. gutt. xxx ad ℥ i
 antimonial. gutt. v. ad ℥ i
 chalybeat. gutt. vi. ad ℥ ℔
 croceum gutt. x. ad ℥ ℔
 ipecacuanh. ℥ ℔. ad ℥ ij
 piperin. ℥ ℔. ad ℥ iv

A

T A B L E

For Computing the

DOSES of PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MINERALS, in the Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY.

IN xlv. grs. pulv. e bolo compos. cum opio, of opium gr. i

In vii. grs. pulv. e scammon. comp. of scammony grs. iv

In xxi. grs. pulv. e fena comp. of fena grs. viii. crem. tart. grs. viii. scammony grs. ii

In xl. grs. pulv. e succin. comp. of opium gr. i

In xlv. grs. spec. e scord. cum opio, of opium gr. i

In ʒß. pil. colocynth. simplic. vel pil. ex duobus, of scammony and colocintida each ʒß

In ʒß pil. ex colocynth. cum aloe, of aloes gr. viii. scammony grs. viii. colocintida grs. iv

In grs. xxviij. pil. mercurial. of quicksilver grs. xv

In ʒß. pil. saponac. of opium gr. i

In grs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pil. styrac. of opium gr. i

In ʒiß. elect. e scammonio, of scammony grs. xv

In ʒiiij. elect. e scord. of opium gr. i

T A B L E.

In grs. xxxii. conf. Paulin. of opium gr. i

In $\frac{3}{4}$ β Mithridat. of opium gr. i

In xxxvi. grs. philon. Londinens. of opium gr. i

In $\frac{3}{4}$ β . elix. paregoric. about gr. i. of opium

In grs. lxxv. Ther. Androm. of opium gr. i

Emplast. ex ammoniac. cum mercurio, contains of quick-silver nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole

Emplast. commun. cum mercurio, contains of quick-silver nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole

Unguent. cærul. fort. contains of quicksilver nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole

Unguent. cærul. mitius, contains of quick-silver nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole

Cerat. mercurial. contains of quick silver nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole

PAR-

PARTICULAR COMPOSITIONS

recommended in this WORK.

P ULV. antimonial.	3
Pilul. rheumatic. vel sciatic.	81
Decoct. juniper	222
Pulv. sudorific. Dover	83
Pulv. escharotic. used to cure cancers	183
Decoct. Mezercon. contra Lues	122
Extract. cicut. its good and bad effects	180
Liniment. opthalm. Slon.	180
Ol. animal. in a palsy found useful	168
Salop, how prepared	10
Kermes mineral.	84
Injection mercurial.	132
Pilul. Plummer	189
Pilul. balsamic. Fuller	321

F I N I S.

E R R A T A. *(corrected)*

- Page 25, last line, *for pills, read bolus*
 27, *for bals. copaiv. ℥i. in the elect. add*
 conf. rosar. ℥i
 28, *for Tilbury-waters, read Nevel Holt*
 104, *for castor ol. read castor oil*
 104, *for Pissel. Barbudens. read Barbadens.*
 155 and 167, *for regimen, read diet*
 165, *for contrary diet, read but this kind of*
 diet
 173, *for clap, read apply*
 174, *for ℥i. salv. read ℥i*
 193, *for aq. Hungar. read spir. Rorism.*
 205, *for spir. croc. read syrup. croc.*
 216, *In the dropsy, order a dose of pulv.*
 antimonial. as a vomit, before the
 other medicines are used
 280, line 17. *for haust. seq. read mistur.*
 seq.
 285, *for Phylon. Londin. read Philon.*
 288, *for Borborygmy, read Borborygmi*
 291, *for sal repellens. read rupullen.*
 296, *for ℥i. sem. cardamom. minor, read ℥i*
 298, *for haustis, read haustus*



